The New-York Times.

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THE DEATH OF FANNY DEANE HALSEY.

Recovery of the Body from the Water Near Fort Hamilton.

SUSPICION THAT SHE WAS MURDERED.

SINGULAR HISTORY.

Arrest of Mr. Halsey, and Mr. Wells, of Brooklyn.

STATEMENT OF THE MOTHER OF THE DECEASED.

Statement of Mr. Halsey, her Husband.

Biographical Sketches of Fanny Deane and Mr. Halsey.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORONER'S JURY, &c.

The discovery of the beach in Fort Hamilton, on Sunday, of the body of a young and handsome woman, well dressed, and but apparently recently dead, naturally excited much interest there; and, when the intelligence reached this City, evoked probably a greater interest here. Sensational as we are with horrors, the circumstances of this case, and the revelations which followed when her identity was made known, elicited unusual comment, and disclosed a story of domestic unhappiness hardly less deplorable than its result. The body was that of Fanny Deane, an actress, who, two years ago, married an Englishman named Halsey, and thence, it would seem, began a career of ruin.

The condition in which the corpse was found when taken from the water did not show that before death she had been subjected to violence. The prevalent belief is that, driven to desperation by accumulated ills and repeated indiscretions which either had been or might be at a moment discovered, she committed suicide.

FINDING OF THE BODY.

About 5½ o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a little lad, a son of Mrs. Cunningham, who lives a short distance to the northward of Fort Hamilton, discovered an object floating in the water at a short distance from the shore. Mrs. Cunningham called to Mr. Westervay, who lived near-by. He took a boat and went out to see what it was. It proved to be the body of a female, which he secured by a rope and towed to the shore. The deceased had evidently been in the water two or three days. She was apparently about nineteen or twenty years of age, of dark complexion, with auburn hair, and blue eyes. Her dress was of black silk, with flounces of lace pending from the skirt; a white and black straw bonnet, lace undersleeves, black barege shawl, a gold shawl pin, a gold chain and double locket, attached by a gold chain about her neck, which contained the likenesses of two gentlemen since recognized as her brothers, ornate ear-rings, and rings upon her fingers.

Mr. Bennett, the Coroner, living at Bay Ridge, was notified, and soon arrived at the place. A Coroner's Jury was impannelled on the beach, with Dr. Francis Mahan as the foreman. The body, upon examination, exhibited no external marks of violence. The right eye was wanting, and the socket seemed as if it had been eaten out by the fishes; there was some discoloration under the left eye, upon one of the arms and back of the shoulders. Her hose, which were of cotton, were discolored, as were other portions of her under-clothing, showing that the body had probably lain in the City docks. Dr. Mahan made but a casual examination, sufficient, however, to satisfy him that the deceased had been a mother. The only testimony offered was that relating to the discovery of the body.

Dr. Mahan stated to the Coroner that he thought he had seen the deceased when alive, and believed that the body was that of Fanny Deane. The Doctor, who seems to have known the family from a generly period after their arrival in New-York, states that they arrived in this country several years since in impoverished circumstances, though the mother was related to an Irish Lord, and that for some time they were cared for by the Masonic fraternity. Fanny, who was then a mere child, exhibited a taste for poetry, and soon acquired a considerable knowledge of Byron and Shakespeare, whom she would quote with surprising accuracy and taste. This led the parents to educate her for the stage. Her success as an actress, however, appears to have been but an indifferent one, and her career has been a struggle with ill-fortune and disappointment.

The verdict of the jury was, that the deceased had met her death through some agency to them unknown.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS AT FORT HAMILTON.

Early yesterday morning Halsey, the husband, who had been previously arrested in this City at the instance of the dead wife's brothers, was brought to Fort Hamilton, in charge of an officer. His bearing, on being brought into the room where the body was deposited, was not, it is said, unbecoming in one influenced by a decent feeling of sorrow. He wept, and inveighed against him whom he declared to be her paramour and seducer. On being asked as to his knowledge of her, he did not hesitate to confess she had been his wife.

Having been questioned as to when he had last seen her, he answered that she had been missing since Wednesday last; then he went in search of her throughout the City, in company with one of her brothers, and as she could not be found, that he went, on Thursday, to Albany, and on Friday telegraphed the friends of the family that he could find no trace of her in that place.

Her brothers, three of them, accompanied by their friends, had arrived at the Coroner's at an earlier hour, and readily identified the corpse as their sister's. They were loud in their denunciations of the husband, represented him as an English *roué*, who, originally of a good family, had taken to gambling, and when he had exhausted his fortune, lived on a meagre income allowed by his father, and spent his wife's earnings until, when she was unable to earn more, he left her in poverty, and made no further effort to provide for her wants. The brothers themselves are described as being intelligent and clever. One of them is reported to be an employe in the Post-office.

One of the facts in this case, and not the least significant one, is that some of the friends of the parties entitled to the Coroner two letters, one of which purports to have been written to Mrs. Halsey by Mr. Wells, of Brooklyn; the other of which is ostensibly her reply, declaring the impossibility of her keeping the appointment, and lamenting that her husband had discovered the *liaison*. Halsey solemnly declares his innocence of all knowledge as to her death.

Yesterday afternoon, the Coroner empanelled a new jury, which, after having seen the body, was adjourned until to-day. A thorough *post-mortem* examination was made, but it led to no new disclosures. No marks of violence before death were found, and the general impression is that the unfortunate woman, tired and harrassed by galling reflections, put an end to her life. The proceedings this morning may possibly throw more light on the matter.

STATEMENT OF THE HUSBAND OF DECEASED.

Mr. Halsey, the husband of the deceased, expressed not only a willingness, but a desire to give a full statement of the affair, as far as his knowledge went. His own arrest implied, he said, a possibility of guilt on his part, and he was desirous to dispel any unjust suspicion that might be excited against him. Two years ago last February, he first saw Miss Deane at Wallack's Theatre, playing in Brougham's "Game of Life." Her personal beauty, considerable sprightliness, and marked indication of genius, won his admiration. He sought an introduction, and in about six weeks married her. They lived happily together, and up to the time that they parted on Wednesday morning last, an unkind word never passed between them. He idolized her, and it was at his solicitation that she left the stage. He says he urged her after marriage to this step, in order to save her from the attentions of unscrupulous men, who always lie in wait about theatres to ensnare an i ruin, young and beautiful debutantes. For some time past however, their pecuniary circumstances had been such that he had been compelled to consent to her reappearance in public.

About 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning he left the house, having first given her money to buy a pair of gaiters. She was in good spirits, and they parted with a kiss. In about two hours he returned, he says, and found her writing a note. She endeavored to hide the note, which excited his suspicion that there was something wrong, and he demanded to see what she had written. She refused at first, but on his insisting, finally handed over the paper, and he saw that it was the commencement of a note to Mr. Wells, a prominent contractor on the Brooklyn Water-Works, appointing a meeting at an assignation house in Greene-street. Overwhelmed with astonishment and grief, he still felt that he had a duty to perform to his children, to keep the fact of their mother's infidelity from becoming public. He accordingly asked her to tear up the note she had written and write to Mr. Wells that she had confessed all to her husband, and that she should never see him again. His wife wrote the note in accordance with his solicitation, which note, together with other notes, he had delivered, since his arrest, into the hands of Acting Superintendent Carpenter. From the other notes, he gathered the fact that his wife's intimacy with Mr. Wells commenced about Christmas last, and that Mr. Wells had, since that time, given his wife various sums of money. After writing the note to Mr. Wells, at his direction, his wife expressed the greatest regret for her conduct, and promised never again to deviate from the path of virtue. Directly after the interview, which lasted only about half an hour, he left the house—previously, however, asking her not to go out of the house that day. He went directly to Bassford's billiard-rooms, in Fulton-street, and remained till 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Thinking it possible that Mr. Wells might come out to meet his wife, he went over to the Pierrepont House, in Brooklyn, where Mr. W. boarded, to watch for him. In the course of two hours a man came out of the hotel, whom, believing to be Mr. Wells, he followed over to New-York as far as the Prescott House, when he discovered that he had made a mistake in the man. He had never seen Mr. Wells but once, and had an imperfect recollection of his appearance, and discovered his mistake by another man addressing him by a different name. It was 9 o'clock when he left the Prescott House, and he went from there to Greene-street, and stationed himself opposite the assignation house referred to in his wife's note to keep up a still further watch. He staid there nearly two hours, but saw no one either enter or come out of the house corresponding with Mr. Wells.

From Greene-street he went directly to his home in Twelfth-street. His wife's mother met him at the door, and he then learned for the first time that his wife went out between 2 and 3 o'clock, and that she had not returned. He immediately suggested awakening her two brothers and notifying the Police to assist in looking for her. The mother objected to this, alleging that it would excite suspicion against Fanny, and, moreover, declaring most emphatically that she would not under any circumstances stay away all night from her nursing infant. He then told his mother-in-law about his having detected his wife in writing a note of assignation to Mr. Wells, but she still insisted on no search being made that night, when he finally desisted from his entreaties and went to bed.

About noon on Thursday, as his wife did not appear, he lodged information of the fact of her being missing, at the Police Headquarters. During the day he was informed that a woman answering her description had been seen on an Albany boat, and in the evening he took passage for Albany on board the *Isaac Newton*, arriving there the next morning. He spent nearly all day in inquiring at the hotels and elsewhere for her, but without any success. Taking an afternoon train he returned to the City, and remained at home Friday night and all day Saturday, and Sunday and Monday, until she was arrested. On Saturday, he sent a brother of his wife to Philadelphia, to inquire after a Mr. Brown, who formerly occupied a cottage adjoining one he and his wife formerly lived in. The continued absence of his wife, and Mr. Wells' protestation that he had not seen her, and knew nothing as to her whereabouts, caused an apprehension on his part that the Mr. Brown referred to might be connected with her disappearance. This Mr. Brown, he said, was a wealthy Virginian, who almost a year ago hired a cottage next to the one he and his wife occupied, and lived there with a woman who subsequently proved to be his mistress. Mr. Brown did everything in his power to induce Fanny to leave him, and carried his attentions to such an extent that his mistress one day hearing of it assaulted Fanny in the most violent manner, compelling him to make a complaint against her. He first became aware of Mr. Brown's attentions to Fanny on coming home unexpectedly one day from a chase after butterflies for her, and finding Brown kneeling at her feet. Mr. Halsey concluded his statement by asserting his conviction that his wife came to her death by suicide, and that his unexpected discovery of her infidelity impelled her to the act. His mother in-law, he said, had always entertained unkind feelings towards him, on account of his marrying her daughter contrary to her wishes. That she should charge him with murdering her did not surprise him at all, proving her deep-set prejudice against him. For his children he expressed the fondest affection.

STATEMENT OF MRS. DEANE, THE MOTHER OF DECEASED.

Our reporter had an interview with Mrs. Deane, the mother of deceased, at her residence No. 111 West Twelfth-street, and obtained from her the following statement relative to the circumstances attending her daughter's departure from her house on Wednesday last, together with other interesting facts regarding her history and that of her husband. She says that Mr. Halsey left the house a week ago last Sunday night, and did not return until Tuesday evening. On his return his wife expressed surprise at his absence and asked for an explanation. He told her not to be angry, that he had been absent on her account and had prepared a great surprise for her the next day, intimating that he had furnished a house for her to move into. The next morning (Wednesday) Mr. Halsey left the house about 9½ o'clock on good terms with his wife. Mrs. Halsey was in unusually good spirits during the forenoon, and was engaged in preparing dresses for her babies, whom she intended taking to visit Laura Keene, at her residence in Bleecker-street, on the following day. Her uncommon cheerfulness was remarked and spoken of by her mother, who attributed it to the surprise that her husband was going to give her. At 2½ P. M. Mrs. Halsey left the house, saying that she was going to purchase a pair of gaiters on the corner of Fifteenth-street and Eighth-avenue. This is the last her mother ever saw of her. As evening came and she did not return her mother began to grow uneasy, but comforted herself with the idea that she had gone to see her brother-in-law living in Varick-street. During the evening, however, a member of the family in Varick-street happened to call at the house, when she learned that her daughter had not been there. Mrs. Deane then thought that she had met her husband, while out, and had gone to some place with him—perhaps to see the pleasant surprise that he had prepared for her. Indulging in this hope she continued to sit up waiting for her return until the family had all retired. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the bell rang, and she ran to the door expecting to meet her daughter. On opening the door she found Mr. Halsey, but not her daughter. She immediately asked where Fanny was. Mr. Halsey exclaimed "My God, did she go out to-day—she promised me she would not go out." He then told Mrs. Deane to light the gas, and he would tell her the whole story. She did as requested, and he then told her that he had that morning detected his wife in the act of writing an improper letter to Mr. Wells of Brooklyn, and that on being taken to task by him, she had confessed to a criminal correspondence with the aforesaid Mr. Wells, commencing as far back as last Christmas. He then exhibited two letters from Mr. Wells to his wife, which she had given him, but which Mr. Wells denies having written. On discovering these facts, Mr. Halsey made his wife promise never to see Mr. Wells again, and also dictated a letter to Mr. Wells, which she penned, and in which she states to that gentleman that her husband has discovered all, and that they must not see each other again. Mr. Halsey further stated that his wife was to meet Wells at an assignation house that day, but had promised him when he went away in the morning that she would not leave the house. He concluded by saying that he supposed she was then with her paramour, at an assignation house. On hearing these relations, Mrs. Deane says she was thunderstruck, and could only reply that if they were true, and her daughter had gone astray, he had forced her to it by his neglect and ill-treatment. She says that Halsey wished to awake her sons and get a policeman and go in search of his wife that night, but she persuaded him not to do so, as he would thereby expose her daughter, who would be sure to come home herself, for she was certain that she would not stay away from her infant all night.

With regard to the statements made to her by Mr. Halsey that night, Mrs. Deane says that she has since learned that they were false in many particulars. In the first place she says she has seen Mr. Wells, who denies the authorship of the letters exhibited to her. In the second place she has learned from Mrs. Halsey's servant, who was with her mistress all the time that morning, that Mrs. H. was not engaged in writing, and did not have a pen in her hand before or after her husband left the house. This fact the servant also stated in presence of our reporter. On being asked if the letter to Mr. Wells, purporting to have been written by Mrs. Halsey, and dictated by her husband, was in her daughter's handwriting, she said that it was, but that it must have been written after she left the house, and, as she thinks, forced from her by her husband for the vilest purpose—to furnish him with the means of extorting money from Mr. Wells. Mrs. Deane does not hesitate to avow her belief that her daughter has been murdered by her husband. She says he is an inveterate and unscrupulous gambler, that this is his ruling passion, and that he will go to any extremities and resort to any means to obtain the wherewithal to gratify this absorbing propensity. She says that he has compelled her to borrow money of Mr. Wells, which he has spent at the gaming table, and has even pawned her clothing, the proceeds of which he has dissipated in like manner. She accuses him of having set fire to a house that he had furnished in Trenton, N. J., for the purpose of getting the insurance money, on which occasion her daughter barely escaped with her infant from the flames. He did not succeed in this, however, as the Insurance Company refused to pay the loss on account of their suspicions of his guilt. She states that her daughter was strongly attached to her husband, and has always concealed his faults, and even begged the servants who were cognizant of his conduct not to expose him. He is not intemperate, nor of an ugly disposition, always treated his wife kindly, and manifested great affection towards her, but his passion for gambling led him to make use of her in every manner he could that would assist him in raising the means to gratify this propensity. With this view she supposes he extorted from her an acknowledgement of criminal correspondence with Mr. Wells, and her theory of the motive of the murder is, that her daughter, after submitting to this last extremity of abasement, became desperate and threatened to expose his crimes, and that he put her out of the way to prevent the fulfillment of her threat. Mrs. Deane states that on Thursday, the next day after the disappearance of his wife, Mr. Halsey absented himself from the house, and did not return till Friday evening, when he stated that he had been to Albany in search of her. Yesterday morning, after one of the family had read at the breakfast-table a paragraph in the paper announcing the discovery of a body at Fort Hamilton, which they all recognized as that of Mrs. Halsey, one of the servants ran into Mr. Halsey's room and told him that Fanny had been murdered; whereupon he got up and coolly walked up stairs, without displaying the least emotion, or seeking to know any particulars relative to the affair. She says that since his arrest two packages of poison have been found in his desk, and are now in the hands of the Police. Regarding the marriage of her daughter to Mr. Halsey, she says that it was done without her knowledge and against her wishes, she having previously refused her consent. She states that Mr. Halsey had only been acquainted with her daughter six weeks, when, meeting her one day in Broadway, he requested her to go with him to witness a wedding at the Church of the Ascension, in Fifth-avenue. She accompanied him to the church, and, after entering, he told her that she was the party to be married, and that he had made all the preparations for the purpose. Her daughter consented, and they were married by Dr. Bedell, he giving the name of Henry Percy Howard. This was on the 25th of April, 1857. They were afterwards married again, at the mother's request, by Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas Church, Broadway, on which occasion he gave his real name. Since their marriage they have lived a portion of the time, including the last eight months, at Mrs. Deane's, who keeps a boarding-house in Twelfth street, a part of the time in Philadelphia, and a part in Trenton, N. J. Mrs Deane says he has not followed any occupation since their marriage, and has had no means of support except $100 a year allowed him by his father, and that his associations have been mostly with gamblers, recently of the lowest kind.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE DECEASED.

Mrs. Fanny Deane Halsey, the deceased, was born at the small French town of La Prairie, on the St. Lawrence River, opposite Montreal, on the 5th of October, 1841, and was consequently 17 years and 8 months old at the time of her death. Her parents were both Irish, of the better class, her father being a wholesale druggist. She early displayed a talent for music and theatricals, and as her mother states, commenced her public performances at the early age of five years. She has continued her exhibitions at intervals from that time up to the time she was married, sometimes as a vocalist at concerts, sometimes giving recitations, and sometimes taking prominent parts as an an actress upon the stage. Her first appearance in this City was at Wallack's, in February, 1857, when she took a minor part in Brougham's play of "The Game of Life." It was during her engagement at that theatre that she became acquainted with Mr. Halsey, whom she married on a six weeks acquaintance, as stated elsewhere. Previous to her marriage she had appeared at various theatres in different cities of the United States and Canada, but never attained a very prominent position either as actress, reader, or vocalist. She possessed great versatility of talent, and had she confined herself to one line of ambition, would probably have attained a high reputation. Since her marriage she has only appeared on one or two occasions, the last of which was at a concert given in Mozart Hall, in October last, for the benefit of her mother. It is generally supposed that she was a sister of the celebrated actress, Julia Dean Hayne, and it is even asserted that this belief was permitted by herself and friends to gain currency, in the hope that it would aid her in her theatrical career, but there is no foundation for the rumor. There is no relationship, and has never been even an acquaintance between the families. Her mother, Mrs. Deane, is a widow, and has lived several years in this City. Previous to her marriage with the father of deceased, she had been married to a gentleman of the name of Tennyson, by whom she had three sons, one of whom was surgeon of the steamship *Central America*, and, together with Captain Herndon, met his death on that ill-fated vessel. Her other two sons are now living in this City, one being engaged in a dry goods house and the other as clerk in the Post-office. The deceased had one sister older than herself, who is now living with her mother in Twelfth-street. Since the unfortunate marriage of the deceased, she seems to have led an unhappy—and none the less so because an uncomplaining—existence; an existence which there is too much reason to fear she has been compelled by her pent-up sorrows to terminate by self-destruction. She has left behind her two children, a boy and a girl, the first thirteen months, and the last only nine weeks old.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MR. HALSEY.

Henry Pearcy Halsey, the husband of the deceased, is a son of Henry William Richard Howard Halsey, of Henley Park, Surrey, England, a man of large estates and influence. Sir Walter Sterling, the Embassador of the English Government to Japan, when Commodore Perry negotiated our treaty with that Empire, is an uncle of the subject of this sketch, as also was the Mr. Halsey, the member of Parliament from Hertfordshire, who was drowned while crossing in a steamer from Genoa to Civitta Vecchio, at the time Sir Robert Peel was rescued. Being the eldest son, he was heir to the estates of his father, and, as such, received a university education. Having a predilection for the army, he was enrolled as First Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Hussars, First Royal Regiment, and was afterwards transferred to an Infantry Regiment. His habits were like those of most fast young men of the army. He patronized the turf and gambling houses, and his losses were heavy in consequence. Like many other young men of means and family, whom the pursuit of dame fortune had ruined, he was compelled to sell his commission and fly for refuge from his hungry creditors to this country. A wife, whom he married just after attaining his majority, died a short time preceding his departure. In the English Capital he was an intimate associate of Mr. Hield, one of the musicians of Lola Montez. On coming to this country, he solicited the acquaintance of Mr. Stoepel, who had been a musical teacher of Hield, and was then a leader of the orchestra at Wallack's Theatre.

Mr. Wm. Stuart, then having charge of this theatre, received Mr. Halsey very kindly, knowing that he was a gentleman by birth and position in the old country. Mr. Halsey dined frequently at Mr. Stuart's house. After a while he expressed a desire to go on the stage, and solicited Mr. Stuart to give him an engagement in his theatre. Mr. Stuart introduced him to Lester Wallack, the stage-manager, and he attended two or three rehearsals, but never ventured to appear in public. At the rehearsals he met Miss Fanny Deane, and they were soon married, greatly to the astonishment of Mr. Stuart and all parties connected with the theatre. The report, which was current, that Mr. Halsey was heir to extensive estates in England, made him a general favorite among the female members of the profession. Miss Deane was congratulated on having made a lucky hit. After the marriage, Mr. Halsey removed to Philadelphia, and after living there awhile returned to the City, having resided meanwhile a short time in Trenton, N. J. He has followed no profession, and for his own maintenance and that of his family, has relied on remittances from his father. He is now thirty-three years of age, has a tall, martial figure, full whiskers and moustache, a mild but expressive eye, dark, curly hair, and a Wellington nose.

Trial Trip of the General Admiral.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The following account is an abstract of memoranda of the trial trip, lasting three days, of the Russian screw steam-frigate *General Admiral*, which I have thought of sufficient public importance to prepare for publication. As a matter of national pride and honest congratulation, as well as in its commercial importance—America sending a spectacle of her naval architecture to Europe with the proposition to build the fleets of the world—the remarkable results recorded below must be of general interest to all.

Wednesday, June 1.—The *General Admiral* lying in the stream off Collins' Dock, weighed anchor at 3½ P. M., and under moderate steam, passed Fort Diamond at 5 o'clock; Sandy Hook at 6:13; Light ship, 7½, with the wind and tide ahead, the propeller making only 30 revolutions, with the steam from four boilers only—the whole number being six.

Passed Fire Island light at 11 P. M.—thirty-six nautical miles from the light-ship.

Thursday.—During this day, four boilers only were used, and the average revolutions were 35 during the day. The day was spent in testing the sailing qualities of the vessel in various methods. At 5 P. M., with single reefed topsails, foresail, jib and spanker set, close-hauled on the wind, the revolutions averaging 43, made 12¾ knots. At 6 P. M. made a satisfactory trial of hoisting the propeller at sea.

Friday, 1 P. M.—Lowered the propeller, got up steam, and set fore and aft sails, and with 39 revolutions made as indicated by Massey's patent log 10½ knots in 2 hours. From 6 to 8 P. M., with no sails set and with but 42 revolutions made 21 miles! Sea and wind ahead, the ship behaving admirably, without any pitching or rolling.

Saturday.—Returning, made Barnegat light at early morning, and, with steam on five boilers, average revolutions 43; running along the Jersey coast, with a strong breeze ahead from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., made by patent log 10¾ knots; from 2 to 4 P. M. run by patent log 27¾ knots, with an average of 44 revolutions. From 4 to 5 P. M., with 45 revolutions, speed by patent log, 14¾ knots, topsails, foresail and fore-and-aft sails set; passed light ship 2¼ o'clock, when the steamers *Vanderbilt* and *City of Baltimore* coming out of port, came in sight, upon seeing whom we again turned her head to sea, and made sail and ran with them (they also under sail) about two hours, heating both ships, and gaining on them about three miles in that time; after this tacked ship, running down between the two vessels, being saluted by the *Vanderbilt*; took in sail, reduced the revolutions to 30, and again made slowly for port.

Sunday.—Passed Fire Island at 9¼ A. M., steam on all six boilers, revolutions 50. From 10½ to 11½ o'clock speed by patent log 12¼ knots; no sails set; passed Light-ship 11.6, Sandy Hook 11.48, (tide and wind ahead,) passed Fort Diamond 12.48; Castle William 1.20 P. M., and anchored at the place from whence we started at 1.40.

The trip was in every way a most satisfactory one; proving the unequaled character of the ship, in speed, surpassing two crack vessels, the *Vanderbilt* claimed to have made the shortest trip across the Atlantic, and the *City of Baltimore*, the fastest screw that has ever been in this port. As a sea boat, the *Admiral* is all that could be desired, whether before the wind, off, or jammed close up, with steam or sails, or both, against a headsea, in rough or smooth water, minding the helm like a cockle boat, we know not where to find a defect. This trip has proved her to be the fastest, as she is the staunchest and largest man-of-war in the world. And we need not wait for the unanimous verdict from the English at Southampton, the French at Cherbourg, and the Russians at Cronstadt, to let ourselves out, and give three times three for New-York and her shipbuilders, America and her mechanics. Yours, HIP, HIP, HURRAH.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States Revenue cutter *Washington*, Capt. Hudgins, sailed for New-Orleans Saturday. She goes to New-Orleans to take the place of the cutter *Robert McClelland*, to which vessel Capt. H. has been instructed by the Treasury Department on his arrival out to transfer his officers and crew, and then to return immediately to New-York. List of officers on board the *Washington*: R. R. Hudgins Commander; E. O. Murden, First Lieutenant; D. D. Tompkins, Second Lieutenant; F. McSherry Third Lieutenant.

The United States steamer *Minnesota*, which has been moored in the stream several days, is now alongside of Charlestown Navy-yard, and will be dismantled and her crew paid off in a few days.

The steam gun-boat *Narragansett* has been hauled out of the dry dock. Her engines and lower masts are in, and she will be made ready for sea without delay.

The steam sloop-of-war *Hartford* is at anchor in the stream, with sails bent, powder on board, and all ready for sea. The following is a correct list of her officers:

"Flag Officer, Charles K. Stribling; Captain, Charles Lowndes; Purser, Wm. Speiden; Fleet Surgeon, R. R. Finslar; Lieutenants, J. A. Walbeck, J. C. Myers, J. C. Beaumont, R. L. Law, A. M. De Bree; Chief Engineer, A. Lawton; Captain of Marines, A. Garland; First Assistant Engineers, F. C. Dade, Wm. S. Staum; Chaplain, P. G. Clark; Master, Edward Lea; Second Assistant Engineer, Alexander Greer; Assistant Surgeon, W. G. May; Lieutenant of Marines, A. C. Dawson; Third Assistant Engineers, Hoppen Dobbs, Albert and George; Secretary to Flag Officer, Charles Downs; Captain's Clerk, J. M. Hall; Purser's Clerk, Wm. Roberts; Boatswain, Burroughs; Gunner, Thompson; Carpenter, Babbet; Sailmaker, J. A. Birdsall."

The *Hartford* is flag-ship of the East India squadron. She made an experimental trip in Boston bay.

The sloop-of-war *Levant* and the sloop-of-war *Constellation* are now nearly ready for sea.

There are now in Boston harbor two line-of-battle ships, the *Ohio* and *Vermont*; two first-class steam frigates, each of them larger than the liners, the *Minnesota* and *Colorado*; the new steam sloop-of-war *Hartford*; the new steam gunboat, the *Narragansett*; the *Constellation* and *Levant*, sailing ships, and two or three other smaller vessels—all in good order, and capable of being sent to sea at short notice, if required.

A Boston Ship Destroyed by Fire.—The ship *Pleiades*, Captain Hall, from New-Orleans May 4, for Queenstown, with 1,850 bales of cotton, was burned at sea, but her crew were saved. This information was sent by telegraph from New Orleans, under date of May 20, to the Merchants' Exchange News-room, hence we infer that her crew had been landed at the Southwest Pass. The *Pleiades* is owned in this City. The National office of Bacon, has an insurance of $10,000 upon the vessel. There is also insurance of $7,000 at the Washington, and $1,500 at the Franklin.

U. S. Archives in Mexico.—We learn by private letters that, during the closure of our entire Legation at the City of Mexico, by the withdrawal of Consul Black's exequatur, the archives of the Legation have been intrusted to Señor Pastoria, Charge d'Affaires for the Republic of Ecuador. They would, we understand, have been transferred at once to Vera Cruz, the capital of the Constitutional Government, to the charge of Mr. McLane, but for the difficulty of doing so in the present distracted state of the country.

We are gratified, also, to learn that, more courteous than the British Minister, Señor Pastoria also offered formally to take American citizens resident in Mexico under his protection, but, strange enough, the Miramon Government would not permit it. Referring to the circulars of the State Department, before alluded to, Señor Bezuela was pleased to say that the Government itself had taken American citizens under its own protection.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

Gen. Forey's Official Report of the Battle of Montebello.

Particulars of the Affair at Vercelli.

Interesting Political and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Cotton Easier—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Steady.

CONSOLS 91 5-8 @ 91 7-8.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. Perrot, which sailed from Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th ultimo, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 26th, arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

The steamer *Indian*, for Quebec, left Liverpool an hour or two in advance of the *City of Washington*, and the *Ariel* was to leave Southampton for New-York on the same day.

The screw steamer *Argo* was appointed to sail from Galway for St. Johns, N. F., on the 28th ult.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool shortly after noon on the 23d ult.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Particulars of the First Battle.

The first regular battle took place on the 21st of May, the Austrians having previously assailed Castiggio and occupied Montebello. There are several different dispatches in regard to this event, but they are all pretty much the same in effect.

The following, from the Paris *Moniteur*, is the most explicit:

Alessandria, Saturday, May 21.

The Austrians, about 15,000 strong, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. They were driven back by General Forey's division, which behaved admirably, and carried the village of Montebello (already celebrated) after a fierce combat of four hours' duration.

The Piedmontese cavalry, commanded by Gen. Sonnaz, displayed extraordinary energy.

We have made 200 prisoners, one of whom is a Colonel.

We have from 500 to 600 killed and wounded. General of Brigade, Beuret, (infantry,) and Commandant Ducrot are killed. Colonels Guyot de Lespart, de Bellefonds, Conseil Dumesnil and Commandants Secretetin and de Ferussac are wounded.

This affair does great honor to General Forey, who displayed as much skill as bravery.

The Austrians are in full retreat since last evening. The loss of the enemy exceeds 2,000 men.

The Emperor left to-day, for Voghera, and visited the Hospitals where the Austrian wounded have been taken, with the French, and receive the same care.

A telegram, essentially the same as the above, from the Emperor to the Empress, was posted on the Paris Bourse on the 21st; and the Sardinian Government issued a *corresponding bulletin*.

The following is the official bulletin issued by the Austrian Government:

Vienna, Sunday, May 22.

On the 20th inst., General Stadion pushed forward a reconnoissance by a forced march towards Tegilo and Montebello, but after a hot fight with a French force of superior strength, retreated behind the Po.

The official *Austrian Correspondence* of the 21st contains the following authentic communication on the subject:

"On the 20th inst. General Stadion sent out a reconnoitering party to learn the strength and position of the enemy's right wing. The Austrians advanced towards Tegilo and Montebello where they met the enemy in superior force. After a very severe conflict, General Stadion drew back his troops in perfect order to the left bank of the Po, after having, however, forced the enemy to employ his whole strength."

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Austrian force consisted of three brigades, and that their loss was probably about the same as that of the French.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the troops engaged on the side of the allies consisted of 5,000 French only, and one Sardian cavalry regiment.

The *Debats* says General Forey's division was composed of four regiments of the line and the sixth battalion of Horse Chasseurs.

The *Nord* alleges that the French numbered 8,000 men, exclusive of the regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

The *Times* remarks that the Austrians evidently fought well, for they must have carried the town of Castiggio, which had been occupied by the French and barricaded before they could have arrived at the village of Montebello, where they were eventually driven. The Austrians seem to have been in the first instance successful, and only to have been driven back when the French support came up.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

General Forey's report of the battle of Montebello appears in the *Moniteur*. The exact loss of the French was not known, but he estimated it at 600 or 700. The loss in superior officers was heavy. The Austrians' loss is not calculated, and it is merely said that it must have been considerable. General Forey thinks the force against him could not have been below 15,000 to 18,000 men—and prisoners reported at far above this number. Great praise is awarded to the Sardinians. The combat was a hand-to-hand fight in the streets of the village, which had to be carried, house after house.

Official Report of the Battle of Montebello.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes General Forey's official report of the battle of Montebello, as forwarded by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers to the Emperor:

Voghera, May 20, 1859—Midnight.

Monsieur le Marechal: I have the honour to send you a report of the engagement of my Division this day.

Having received information at 12¾ (P. M.) that a strong Austrian column, with artillery, had occupied Casteggio, and had driven out from Montebello the advanced posts of the Piedmontese cavalry, I immediately pushed forward to the outposts on the Montebello road with two battalions of the Seventy-fourth, destined to relieve two battalions of the Eighty-fourth, encamped on that road, in front of Voghera, on the Madura level.

Meantime the rest of my Division was getting under arms—a battery of artillery (Sixth of the Eighth Regiment) led the way.

On reaching the bridge over the streamlet Fossagazzo, the extreme limit of our outposts, I ordered a section of artillery to be placed in battery, supported on the right and on the left by two battalions of the Eighty-fourth, their sharpshooters lining the banks of the stream.

Meantime the enemy had pushed on from Montebello to Ginestrello, and, being informed that he was advancing against me in two columns, the one by the high road, the other by the railway road, I ordered the left battalion of the Seventy-fourth to cover the road to Casina-Nuova, and the other battalion to take up a position on the right side of the road, behind the Eighty-fourth.

This movement had scarcely been effected, when a brisk fusillade opened along the whole line between our riflemen and those of the enemy, who were advancing upon us, supporting his riflemen by heads of columns debouching from Ginestrello. The artillery opened its guns upon them with success; the enemy replied.

I then ordered my right to advance. The enemy withdrew before the impetuosity of our troops; but perceiving that I only had one battalion on the left of the road, a strong column was ordered to attack it. Thanks to the vigor and firmness of that battalion, commanded by Colonel Cambriels, and to some happy charges of the Piedmontese cavalry, admirably led by General Sonnaz, the Austrians were driven back.

At this moment Gen. Beuret, followed by the Ninety-eighth and a battalion of the Ninety-first (the two others had remained at Odalo, where they had an encounter,) joined me, and resolved the order to retrieve the battalion of the Seventy-fourth charged to defend the railway road, and to establish himself firmly at Casina-Nuova.

Reassured on that side, I again advanced my right, and carried, not without a serious resistance, the position of Ginestrello. Judging, then, that by following with the main body of my infantry along the ridges and the high road with my artillery, protected by the Piedmontese cavalry, I should more easily get possession of Montebello, I arranged my attacking columns as follows, under the orders of General Beuret:

The Seventeenth battalion of Chasseurs, supported by the Eighty-fourth and Seventy-fourth (which, on relieved, attacked the south side of Montebello, where the enemy had intrenched himself.

A hand-to-hand combat then ensued in the streets of the village, which we had to carry house by house. It was during this combat that General Beuret was mortally wounded at my side.

After an obstinate resistance, the Austrians were obliged to yield before the impetuosity of our troops, and, although strongly intrenched in the church-yard, they were driven out of that last position at the point of the bayonet, amid reiterated shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!"

It was now 6½ o'clock. I thought it prudent not to follow up the day's success any further, and I halted my troops behind the ground upon which the churchyard is situated, facing the bridge with four guns and a number of riflemen, who drove back the last Austrian columns into Casteggio.

Shortly afterwards I saw the Austrian columns evacuate Casteggio, leaving a rear-guard there, and retire by the road of Casatisma.

I cannot, M. le Marechal, praise too highly the bravery of our troops in this affair; all—officers, subalterns, and men—vied with each other in emulation. Nor should I forget the officers of my staff, who were of the greatest service to me.

I shall have the honor in another report to send you a list of those who especially distinguished themselves.

I do not know as yet the exact amount of our loss. It is considerable, especially in superior officers, who did not spare themselves. I calculate it approximately at from 600 to 700 men killed or wounded.

The loss of the enemy must have been considerable, to judge by the number of killed found, especially in the village of Montebello.

We have taken about 200 prisoners, among whom is a colonel and other officers.

Some powder-wagons have also fallen into our hands.

As regards myself, M. le Marechal, I am happy that my Division has been the first engaged with the enemy. This glorious 'baptism,' which recalls one of the noblest names of the Empire, will, I trust, mark one of these stages mentioned in the order of the day of the Emperor.

I am, with respect, M. le Marechal, your very humble and very obedient servant, the General Commanding the First Division of the Corps,

FOREY.

P. S.—From information I have received from all quarters, the strength of the enemy could not be under from 15,000 to 18,000 men, and if I should believe the statements of the prisoners, it would exceed that number considerably.

Particulars of the Second Battle.

The Sardinian Government had issued the following bulletins in regard to a second battle:

"Turin, May 21.—To-day the extreme left of our army, under Gen. Cialdini, forced a passage over the Sesia, near Vercelli, in an admirable manner. The enemy was put to flight, leaving officers and privates as prisoners, together with arms, w

DRY GOODS.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

THE LADIES
Of New-York city, Brooklyn, Jersey City & Hoboken,
Are invited to call at
A. T. STEWART'S
New Store,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.,
Where they will find a large and well-selected stock of
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS,
SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
And every article in the Dry Goods line, at the lowest cash prices.
A. T. STEWART,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

THE LADIES
Of New-York city, Brooklyn, Jersey City & Hoboken,
Are invited to call at
W. E. FRYER'S
Will open on Monday, June 5,
All the new styles in
MANTILLAS, LACES, CIRCULARS, &c., &c.
Also, a full assortment of
Real and Imitation Thread Laces,
Which will be sold at the lowest prices.
W. E. FRYER,
No. 359 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
NEW HOTEL EMPIRE,
Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.
Are now opening
A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS,
MANTILLAS, LACES, CIRCULARS, &c., &c.,
Which they are prepared to sell at
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
All the new styles in
BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS,
Will be opened on Monday, June 5.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
NEW HOTEL EMPIRE,
Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

FRENCH CORSETS, VERY RICH, RENDER AND FASHIONABLE.—Ones of these Corsets will be found to possess qualities of fine shape, ease and durability, not to be met with in any other Corset. They are made of the finest French Coutil, and are trimmed with the richest Satin Ribbons, and are ornamented with all the fancy trimmings. Those who desire a perfect fitting Corset, and one that will wear well, are invited to call and examine these Corsets, which are offered at the low price of $2 50 each.
All goods warranted as represented. Only one kind and one price.
ADAMS & ARNOLD,
No. 59 Chatham-st.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 321 Grand-st.
Between Eldridge and Allen-sts.
Superior Brussels Carpets.....at 75c. to $1 00
Superior 5 ply Carpets.....at 75c. to $1 12½
Three Ingrain Carpets.....at 50c. to 62
Superfine Ingrain Carpets.....at 50c. to 62
Extra Ingrain Carpets.....at 37½c. to 50
Fine Ingrain Carpets.....at 25c. to 31
All wool, and Hemp Carpets.....at 25c. to 31
All goods warranted as represented. Only one price.
ADAMS & ARNOLD.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
Madame F. PIDGEON has received from Paris FLOOR SILK GOODS for WATERING-PLACE CLOAKS, and also capes and hats to match; also a splendid assortment of SILK and LACE MANTILLAS. MADAME F. PIDGEON,
No. 45 Broadway.

MANTILLAS AND MANTEAU DE MER.
Madame F. PIDGEON has received from Paris FLOOR SILK GOODS for WATERING-PLACE CLOAKS, and also capes and hats to match; also a splendid assortment of SILK and LACE MANTILLAS. MADAME F. PIDGEON,
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GENTS'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM.
A department exclusively for gentlemen, where may be found every article in the line that can be considered strictly first class, and at prices that will be found as low as the inferior class that several of the pretended cheap stores have to offer upon them, and deducting from the latter's prices the worthless proportion of shoddy, there is not the difference that is generally supposed. We also, two years with him

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Announcements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—THE RIVALS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—COUSIN AND SCAMP—NELL GWYNNE.

THEATRE FRANÇAISE—LA VIE DE BOHEME.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—EVENING OF THE ROUND TABLE.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE REBEL CHIEFTAIN—SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

NATIONAL THEATRE—HAMLET—THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—IDA MAY.

WOOD'S BUILDING—GREAT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—BALLETS.

LATE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—RESCUING THE MAIL.

METROPOLITAN CIRCUS—Sixth-av., between 14th and 15th sts.—GREAT DOUBLE ASSEMBLAGE.

JOE PENTLAND'S CIRCUS, Broadway and 13th-st.—HYPPODROMIAN GAMES.

PALACE GARDEN—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....2½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....2½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad.....2½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....2½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....2½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for Helena to be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, June 8, at 10 o'clock.

MR. J. P. PEIRCE, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *City of Washington*, a brief summary of the news by which we published yesterday morning, as received from Cape Race, arrived at this port about 1 o'clock this morning. She brings full particulars of the opening of hostilities in Italy, and a variety of interesting political and miscellaneous intelligence. The official account of the battle of Montebello, transmitted by General FOREY to Marshal BARAGUEY D'HILLIERS, will be found among the other war news.

The steamship *Indian*, of the Quebec line, arrived at that port last evening. The advices are the same as those by the *City of Washington*, which we publish this morning.

Measures are to be immediately taken for still further strengthening the Gulf Squadron. The frigate *Sabine* will soon sail for that station—the *Congress* taking her place as the flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron. There will then be in the Gulf ten vessels of war, carrying an aggregate of two hundred and twelve guns. It is believed that at all points where intervention may be required in behalf of American interests, measures will be taken similar to those instituted at Tampico, to which point a vessel has been dispatched for the protection of Americans in the event of an assault by MIRAMON, as threatened at last accounts.

The telegraphic reports of injury to the growing crops by the frosty weather of Saturday night last are very alarming. There was snow on the St. Lawrence, and as far south as Cincinnati the reports tell of the most serious damage not only to the small fruits, but to apples, grapes, corn, wheat, and potatoes. From the northern portion of Ohio, and the western counties of New-York, the reports are equally discouraging. The damage may not be as great as the reports indicate, but the effects of the frost must prove very disastrous.

The Mayor, last evening, sent a message to the Board of Aldermen, vetoing the resolution appropriating $8,000 to be expended by a Joint Committee of the Common Council in maintaining the right of the City to lands under water, outside of the line of grants of such lands heretofore made by the State. Alderman ADAMS called upon the Committee which has the City Inspectorship in charge to report, and thereupon the Board immediately adjourned.

The body found in the water near Fort Hamilton Sunday evening last was identified yesterday as that of Mrs. FANNY DEAN HALSEY, wife of HENRY HALSEY, of No. 111 West Twelfth-street. The deceased disappeared on Wednesday last under circumstances which gave rise to the supposition that she had been murdered. She left home with the ostensible purpose of purchasing a pair of shoes, and that was the last seen of her alive. Owing to various causes suspicion pointed towards her husband as knowing something of the cause of her death, and, he was arrested yesterday by Officer DRYER and held to await the result of the investigation now pending. Coroner BENNETT, of New-Utrecht, took charge of the body yesterday and impannelled a jury. After viewing the body they adjourned to this morning when witnesses will be examined. Last evening Dr. GEORGE COCHRANE held a post mortem examination, when the body was thoroughly examined, but there was no evidence found of violence or anything to indicate the presence of poison in the stomach.

The bodies found floating in a box off Port Morris prove to have been corpses which fell from the barge which was conveying them from old Potter's Field, on Fourth-avenue, to Ward's Island. Mr. WARE, Superintendent of the City cemetery, yesterday identified the box and conveyed it and its contents to its original destination.

Dr. MUNDY, Health Officer of Castleton, Staten Island, yesterday accepted the invitation to sit with the Health Commissioners of this City. A resolution was adopted directing that vessels from Rio Janeiro be required to discharge all hides and hair at Quarantine and that they then be permitted to come up above the points considered least dangerous.

A special meeting of the Police Commissioners was held yesterday. In secret session they considered a communication from Captain PILSBURY, accepting the appointment of General Superintendent of Police. No action was taken in regard to it.

A very strange scene occurred in the Supreme Court yesterday, on the occasion of the sentence of SHEPHARD for arson. The prisoner, on being asked what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, made a long tirade against his own counsel and the Court, quoting Scriptures freely, and closing with a request to have Mr. ASHMEAD substituted in the place of his present counsel. A full report will be found in our legal columns.

Recorder BARNARD opened the June Term of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. A quorum of the Grand Jury not being present, the judicial charge was not delivered. Ex-Recorder SMITH, counsel for Messrs. BENJAMIN WOOD and CHAS. MURRAY, charged with a violation of the lottery laws in selling tickets of the Georgia Lottery within the limits of the county, presented affidavits, and was proceeding to argue that the indictment should be quashed, when the recorder interrupted him, and at once ordered the indictment to be quashed, on the ground that no law of the State of New-York had been infringed. JOHN MITCHELL, a colored man, indicted for a felonious assault with a knife on MARGARET RICKS, at No 16 Thomas-street, on April 15, was tried and convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm. He was sentenced to four years in the State Prison. GEORGE MOORE was to have been tried for murder, but his counsel, Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, being absent in Albany, the trial was set down for Monday next.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 900 bales, at uniform rates. Flour opened heavily, but closed more vigorously, influenced by accounts of frost at the West. Grain was moderately dealt in, as were also Provisions and Groceries. Hay was in fair demand. Hides were dull. Leather attracted considerable attention. Common Rosin and Spirits Turpentine were actively sought after. Linseed Oil was in moderate request. Freights were quiet.

English Neutrality.

The folly of intrusting the government of a great commercial country to a purely territorial class, has just been signally illustrated in the course of the Derby Ministry in England upon the question of neutrality as applied to the maritime relations of Great Britain. There can be but little doubt that the sympathies of Lord DERBY'S Government in the present European war, if not positively favorable to Austria, are negatively hostile to France. All the acts of "neutrality," and all the declarations on the subject, which have hitherto emanated from the English Cabinet, have been practically aimed at the policy of France. The quite superfluous, not to say impertinent, interference of Lord MALMESBURY, in relation to the neutral Savoyard territory, put by treaty under the sole safeguard of Switzerland, could only have been intended to impede, if possible, the march of French troops into Piedmont. The refusal of Lord DERBY to recognize the *de facto* Government of Tuscany, although organized in quite as legal a manner as the Provisional Government of France which England hastened to acknowledge in 1848, was just as clearly meant to be a heavy blow and great discouragement to the liberal allies of France throughout the Italian Peninsula. Although neither very imposing nor very efficient in themselves, these manifestations of ill will can hardly be regarded as likely to strengthen the cordiality of the intimacy between England and France; and they must therefore be considered, in so far, as very serious blunders.

A still more important mistake—more important, that is, in respect to its immediate operation upon the commercial interests of Great Britain—has just been made in the Government proclamations and declarations upon the subject of "contraband of war," for the benefit and instruction of English subjects. The essential feature of the Government action in these premises is its marked and evident tendency to prevent the employment of British shipping in the service of France; for as France is the only Power now at war which is likely to call for transports from any mercantile State, the revival of the law upon this subject, passed in the latter part of the reign of GEORGE III., is and can be aimed only at France. That law belongs to those Neutrality Acts of Great Britain, which were the basis of our own neutrality law of the same period, and which, like our own law, were intended to discourage intervention in the contest between Spain and her colonies. England and America then took this ground mainly for the purpose of strengthening their own case against the Holy Alliance, which wished to interfere in that contest on the side of Spain. The neutrality laws were the *chevaux-de-frise*, so to speak, of the Monroe doctrine. The English law, now fulminated afresh to the terror of English shipowners,—who, having seen England eagerly employ American shipping in her own transport service during the Crimean war, could hardly have been prepared to find their Government now suddenly resolved to punish the similar employment of British shipping, by a foreign Power—makes the chartering of British vessels by any belligerent State a misdemeanor, and in itself an illegal, vitiated and punishable transaction. In bringing this law so eagerly forward, the "Territorial Ministry" thought, of course, only of its diplomatic and political availability as against France. They reckoned, however, without the shipping interest at home, which has become instantly and dangerously clamorous against this first step towards transferring the carrying trade of the world into American hands. Alarmed by the attitude of this powerful interest, Lord DERBY'S Government has endeavored to pacify it by offering a sort of explanation of its proclamation of neutrality, which explains nothing but the imbecility of those who drew it up. Lord MALMESBURY announces, for instance, that Her Majesty's Government have not decided upon any list of goods contraband of war, leaving that to be settled by the Prize Courts of the belligerent Powers. But it has long ago been decided that the right of neutrals to carry contraband goods, and of belligerents to seize them, are conflicting rights; and it is not possible for any one nation to establish a list of goods contraband of war, the nature of goods contraband varying with the varying circumstances of different nations, and of the same nation at different times; so that grain, which in some cases is held to be contraband, in others cannot so be held—while iron and other metals, in one form, will be contraband, and in another form not so, as differing considerations may determine.

Again, although the neutrality laws of England are plainly directed not against the chartering of British ships by the subjects of foreign belligerent States, but against such chartering by the belligerent States themselves, yet the Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality distinctly recognizes a state of war as existing between the "subjects of the Emperor of Austria" and the "subjects of the King of Sardinia and the Emperor of the French;" and has thus very naturally beclouded the mind of the British ship-owner as to his private relations with private French or Sardinian employers. The Russian organ in Western Europe, *Le Nord* of Brussels, has very properly stigmatized the *language of the British Royal Proclamation* as barbaric in character, and as involving a complete abandonment of the civilized principles of modern war. It is in fact precisely in keeping with those ideas of war and its laws which prevailed in England a century ago, when the rights of neutrals were trampled upon at *every turn by Great Britain, confident in the* maritime superiority which she then enjoyed; and would have been more becoming in the mouth of *the ministers who approved the sur*reptitious violation of the Swedish flag by English naval officers for the sake of plundering Spanish merchantmen at Barcelona, or of the Government which made it high treason to carry grain to Republican France, than on the lips of statesmen who have seen the Congress of Paris, and read its manifestoes on international law. This Lord MALMESBURY himself now appears to suspect; and knowing as he does, that no Power can now hope to reverse the doctrines of the Franco-American Convention of 1800, he has suddenly awakened to the consciousness that his proclamations *and circulars have put English subjects into a* most embarrassing situation without vindicating any sort of advantage to the English Government. Beset on every side, therefore, the unlucky Foreign Secretary and his colleagues have attempted explanations which tell the *British shipowner and merchant nothing* he did not know before, while they have utterly failed to relieve him of his very natural anxiety *in regard to the drift and probable* consequences of Lord DERBY'S curious "neutral" policy.

The effect of these proceedings upon the political world of Great Britain will probably *be both seen and felt by the Derby Govern*ment some after the assembling of Parliament. Upon the press from telegraphic despatches already they have already begun to produce a very decided and unsatisfactory impression. While the unsettled state of the foreign relations of the country is discouraging the disposition of English merchants to embark their interests in distant voyages, the positive action of the Government is now breaking down the immediate opportunities offered by the demand of belligerent France for the employment of British vessels, and for the efflux of British products. In fact, the process so complacently anticipated by the London *Times*, of putting English commerce under the protection of the United States, may now be said to have begun. If our ship-owners are disposed to avail themselves of the present state of affairs in Great Britain, they can be sure not only of abundant employment in the wide ocean commerce with Australia, China, and South America, but also in the transport of grain, coal, and other British products, to the ports of France and the Continent. The French Emperor has just reaffirmed the doctrine that the "neutral flag covers the goods," and his Government is not likely to throw any obstacles in the way of a policy at once profitable to France and injurious to her great maritime rival. In the commercial aspects of the case it would not have been easy for the Emperor NAPOLEON himself to have devised a scheme of action more desirable for the permanent interests of France, than that very "English Neutrality" which Lord DERBY'S Government has apparently taken up with the deliberate purpose of thwarting his policy.

Numerical Notions of War.

The popular notion of military grandeur is decidedly of the Ercles vein. Like Ancient Pistol, the mild civilian, who would shudder at the sight of a wounded horse, reads the account of an action in which only a few hundred men have been killed or wounded with an involuntary shrug of disappointment. And there can be little doubt that had the news of the battle of Montebello come to us dashed with the blood of whole battalions, nine-tenths of us would have thought the victory a much more interesting and important affair than it now appears, when only about two thousand human beings in all seemed to have been mowed down by the scythe of war. Just as the popular impatience seemed to think that the vast armies of France and Austria could be thrown about from one spot to another like snow-balls, and so formed serious reasons for doubting the reality of a great war even after it had been solemnly begun, simply in the fact that two weeks' manœuvering went by without an action, so now the circumstance that only fifteen thousand men on the one side and about eight or ten thousand on the other were actually engaged on the 21st, appears to take something away from the signal importance of the conflict. In point of fact, the forces engaged in what one of our cotemporaries calls "an affair of outposts," were considerably larger than the forces which decided the fate of America at Yorktown.

In making this estimate we assume the probable correctness of the French and Sardinian report of the action: the system of the French military reports being regarded by military men as more accurate and trustworthy than the system adopted either in the English or the German services. General GOMIER, for instance, the great Russian strategist, invariably quotes the French in preference to the Austrian estimates and accounts in his history of the campaigns of the French Revolutionary wars.

The French, in position at Montebello, by the lowest estimate, outnumbered the whole army which Lord CORNWALLIS surrendered to WASHINGTON and ROCHAMBEAU. The Austrians at Montebello, by the French estimate, doubled the force of GATES at Saratoga. In the whole course of the Mexican war, the aggregate of American and Mexican forces actually engaged in any decisive action never equaled the aggregate of the forces which fought at Montebello on the 21st of May, as reported by the telegraph.

In truth, however, the importance of battles in a military sense, is not to be measured by the rule of three. And if one will but reflect upon the matter from the humane point of view, we think he will hardly fail to see that in the mutual slaughter of above two thousand of his fellow-creatures, or of a number equivalent to the whole adult male population of a thriving town of ten thousand inhabitants, there must be enough of the terror and fury of "glorious war" to gratify the most sanguinary lover of excitement.

Piccolomini and Her Paladins.

That dreadful last "quarter of an hour" in which a carnivial company must prepare itself for the reckoning is immortally associated with the memory of RABELAIS. The sage of Meudon knew how frail man was and how inexorable the law which exacts of us all our stated *quid pro quo*. But the lovely little Princess who has just been enchanting Young New-York, does not seem to have been a familiar student of RABELAIS. Probably her wise *duennas* thought the score of the "Traviata" and "Il Poliuto" quite trouble enough for her dainty little brain, and declined plaguing her with any scores less exalted. At *all events, flying fame, with her hundred* tongues, and brazen cheeks, has hardly returned from blowing the daughter of all the Piccolomini's safely out to sea from the Hook, before she has began to call aloud upon the gallant young Raleighs, who were ready to pave Broadway with their newest peg-tops and their most elaborate waistcoats before the small feet of their musical queen, for a more substantial homage to her charms. It is rumored that a "vasty deep" of *bill* for comforts and conveniences afforded the sweet little Siennese remains unsettled, and that the agent of the agent of her agent has been seized upon to yield up several pounds of flesh in acquittal thereof. Now, the said rumor may prove to be false; or it may *prove*, being true, to have grown up out of some oversight. It is, at all events, not necessary to impute any wrong-doing in the matter either to the Signorina or to any of her friends and protectors. But as the tale has been launched upon the waves of the curious and careless world, and as it will go "careering," as Mr. *DISRAELI said of the English fleet, heaven only* knows where, we call at once upon the chivalry of the *coulisses* to come forward and kill it with a cash subscription. We have heard such wonderful things of young gentlemen who purchased white elephants, and pink *cockatoos*, and *carriages*, and pairs, and diamond-hilted parasols, and the like magnificence, to be offered to the "incomparable Piccolomini;" we have seen so much of vehement rapture in the vicinity of the orchestras on the nights of her triumph, that we cannot for a moment suppose an appeal will be unheeded.

There is an old French story of the Knight De Lorges, whose lady-love threw her glove before a lion and made her cavalier go pick it up, merely to see whether he was in earnest when he said that he would gladly leap into the fire at a word from her lips. The Knight DE LORGES picked up the glove, but very ungallantly tossed it in the lady's face. Have we no DE LORGES among us who will emulate the heroism without imitating the ill-breeding of the mediæval hero? Let him step forward at once and "call for the bill." His "*quart d'heure de Rabelais*" shall be rewarded with at least six hours of immortality. Perhaps we shall give him a public meeting and send for some Senators to make little speeches in his honor.

Our Over-Crowded City.

We published on Friday a very extraordinary report from the pen of Mr. HALLIDAY, concerning our City's deficiency of dwelling-houses. In 1855 nineteen Wards of New-York had a population of 535,027 souls, and only 86,088 houses to shelter them in, or an average of 15 persons under each roof. This would be bad enough, but it must be remembered that 24,465 of these dwellings shelter but 86,218 families, (of five persons each,) and that the remaining 11,623 have to accommodate 76,620 families, or more than six families to each tenement. And the further we plunge into these statistics, the worse the show. There were 169 houses containing 14 families each; 289 houses, containing 16 families each; 160 houses, containing 20 families each; 28 houses, containing 26 families each; one house, containing 87 families, and one with 94 families! This last the reader will presume was full, but the landlord thought otherwise—it was built to accommodate 126 families! And such accommodations! It stood upon a plot of ground 50 feet wide by 250 feet deep. Nothing short of a steam-engine could have forced a current of fresh air through it. The alley-way, 8 feet wide, separated it from the next houses, and under these alleys at the depth of the cellar was a drain always containing stagnant water, and all the filth from the vaults opening to it. The drain connected with the street-sewer, and its horrible exhalations filled every room, and mingled with all the pent-up air that these 94 wretched families always breathed when at home. Should a pestilence ever visit us again, no one can doubt that corpses enough would go out of that one poisoned tenement to over-crowd a village burial ground.

But it is probable that even this is not the worst. There are many single blocks of dwellings, says Mr. HALLIDAY, containing twice the number of families residing on the whole of Fifth avenue. There are numbers of squares in our City, any ten of which contain a larger population than the whole of Hartford! The report we are commenting on has nothing to say of the underground population, of squalid wretches buried alive in cellars into which no ray of sunshine ever penetrated, cellars always damp and horribly foul, where mould and mildew cover everything—where the sick die without even calling the dispensary doctor in, so utterly wretched and wo-begone and helpless are the beings that crawl in and out of them, scarcely recognizing while they groan their last that they suffer any more than mortals should.

Stories are told by those who have visited these tombs of the living, of corpses left to putrefy amidst the sleepers, and, more horrible still, of others, over whom, in their dying moments, the survivors, rather than summon the Coroner, had heaped the filth and earth of the den, hiding them thus away, to be found again only when the rookeries overhead should be torn down, or a sudden pestilence bring the hideous truth to light.

The officers who pretend to put the City into wholesome condition never show their faces in localities where the mischief is, and even misapply the money appropriated for cleansing the outside and preserving a show of decency, evincing a spirit of fiendish recklessness that, to be excused, should have been bred only in such beastly places as we have described. When the cholera was here last, these centres of invitation to the ghastly visitant were scarce; now they abound in all the lower Wards, and if it comes again we may properly look for such a scene of desolation as will make the last seem common-place and trivial.

But how can all this be helped? Land costs so much, and there is such an insane desire on the part of the poor to herd in hordes, that it is exceedingly difficult to work a reform without the most radical measures. The health of Paris has greatly improved since the Emperor has ordered all old houses that were not fit for human habitations to be pulled down. We need much of this sort of work here. Every suspicious domicile should be inspected; if it is not ventilated, lighted and decently cleaned, the landlord should be compelled to make it so.

Our City makes an appeal to philanthropic capitalists to erect tenement houses upon such a plan that they can be easily kept cleanly and wholesome. *The experiment has been* tried here on a small scale, and we do not hear that it was not moderately remunerative. *The tenants in the house to which we* have alluded as containing ninety-four families, paid for their early chance of death, for *their miasmatic air, and two rooms to a fami*ly, 85 per cent. annually on the cost of their apartments. No doubt a reasonable profit of *10 or 11 per cent. might easily be made on* houses to accommodate, in a human way, a dozen or fifteen families each.

But the most rational and ready relief for this over-crowded condition of the City, is to encourage people who abhor the barbarism *of living two, three, or four families in a* house, to remove into the suburbs of the City. It has been said that no house was ever yet *built large enough for two families, who have* correct ideas of family independence and comfort. And it is true. Instead of hiving about the centre of the City, heads of families desirous of rearing their children with sound bodies and sound minds should push to the *upper part of the Island, where rents are still* moderate, or, better yet, across the rivers, to Brooklyn and New-Jersey, where respectable *cottages are to be had for the same rent that* will hire a single floor in the City.

NO CITY INSPECTOR YET.—Contrary to the general expectation, the Board of Aldermen adjourned last night without taking any action in reference to the Mayor's nomination of Mr. DELEVAN for the office of City Inspector. On a call being made by Alderman ADAMS on the Committee to whom the nomination had been referred, to report, the Board immediately adjourned, from which it would appear that the factious Aldermen are determined that no person shall be confirmed for the City Inspectorship, unless they have the privilege of nominating him themselves. This high-handed conduct on the part of the Aldermen is startling in its outrageous contempt for public opinion, and brazen disregard of the interests of the City. We have been accustomed to all sorts of disreputable misconduct on the part of City officials; but this persistent opposition of the Board of Aldermen to every attempt of the Mayor to fill the vacancy in the City Inspectorship is without a parallel. We have been taught to believe that all things have a worst point, after which they may begin to mend. In respect of New-York Aldermen we despair of the maxim. Nothing worse than the Aldermen we have can be imagined; yet it is just as difficult to conceive how such Aldermen as ours can ever be expected to mend.

Crime and its Cure.

The rapidity and facility with which the Judges have disposed of the Stephens case, in spite of Mr. ASHMEAD'S monster bill of exceptions, gives us some reason to hope that something like a reform is at last beginning in our criminal procedure, and that hanging will soon begin to wear the appearance of a probable contingency in the eyes of ambitious cudgellers, poisoners, and garroters. The lawyers have long been trying to persuade the simple public that as long as there was a *legal* reason why a murderer should not be punished, it made no sort of difference whether he was punished or not. There never was a more curious display of that species of mild lunacy which professional ardor sometimes begets, than the melo-dramatic contempt with which the Ashmeads and Cushings have for some time been affecting to treat all popular remonstrances against the impunity given by the Courts to crime. Many luminaries of the forum are of opinion that as long as the "authorities" are all cited, the "exceptions well taken," the trial conducted without counsel coming to blows in Court, the public has no right to complain; or if it venture to observe that the safety of its own throat and purse are of more importance than to see "the law well laid down," the public is snubbed for its "lay ignorance." When we suffer ourselves to wax virtuously indignant over the triumphant liberation of a ruffian who has broken our ribs or given us a black eye, or stabbed us in the abdomen, we are treated, with a pitying smile, to fifty citations from HAWKINS or WHARTON, or KENYON'S, or SELDEN'S reports, all showing us why, in view of all the circumstances, it would be legally absurd to harm a hair of the scoundrel's head. The performances of the Courts in this State, in various criminal cases, which have come before them within the last two years, may, as we have often remarked, be matched against anything in the judicial annals of any country in the world, for acuteness, absurdity, and stupid practical injustice. JEREMY BENTHAM made a good deal of amusement for the people of his day by his dissections of judicial idiocies in England, but if he had lived in New-York in our time, he would have found still rarer and more valuable illustrations of the difference between law and justice.

As we have said, we think we begin to see indications of reform. The Judges seem to be learning how to try a criminal case, and how to dispose of the "exceptions" of advocates. It is not too much to say that as a natural result of this, our streets will begin to be somewhat safer than they used to be. Highway robberies and assaults upon peaceful citizens are already rarer than they were two years ago. The area within which a man may walk with reasonable security for his person and property has been positively extended. When a high-handed outrage has been committed the criminal is rather surer than he used to be of a prolonged absence from the scene of his exploits. Part of this delightful change is due no doubt to the increasing efficiency of the Police and the extorted common sense of juries, but still more, we are persuaded, to the fact that the Courts have of late been much more slow than formerly to see reasons why knaves should not go to prison and the gallows.

There has, however, been recently a decided increase in the number of crimes, committed not by ruffians upon decent people, but by ruffians on one another; of mutual stabbings and shootings of rowdies and jail-birds by other rowdies and jail-birds, of murders of worthless wives by still more worthless husbands, o grogshop and "tenement-house" tragedies, in short, with their attendant beastliness and squalor, and ferocity. The newspapers for the last month have teemed with occurrences of this sort. The bad passions of the worst part of the community seem to have been temporarily diverted from the better classes to expend themselves upon its own members. We do not question that the public is temporarily a gainer by this change. When a drunken, dissolute household slaughters itself, or when a gang of rowdies extinguish one another, it may be safely said that for a few weeks society has a few enemies the less. But, unfortunately, this way of getting rid of the evil is somewhat like attempting to get rid of weeds by mowing them with a scythe. The nuisance is temporarily abated; but the temporary check is in itself a *fresh stimulus to the subsequent growth.*

Neither reforms in the criminal procedure, nor the infusion of fresh vigor into the Police, will do much to *diminish tragedies of this sort.* The paper read the other day by Mr. HALLIDAY, before the Sanitary Association, on the dwellings and home life of the poor in this City, reveals a state of things which neither judges nor policemen can combat. The wives and husbands who inhabit the ordinary New York "tenement house," and make use of the various conveniences which are attached to such abodes, may naturally be expected to get drunk, and quarrel, and cut one another's throats. The children they bring up in such *foul homes can hardly grow to aught else than* Billy the Greek, and Sailor Dan, and Patsey the Piper. Neither domestic nor civic virtues *can flourish in a small house occupied by* ninety families. Temperance and chastity are as fond of pure air, and clean beds, *and plenty of room as any millionaire on the* Fifth Avenue, and shun the fetid attics and the stifling alley with fastidious speed. We *may as well at once swallow the bitter but* wholesome truth that drunkenness and murder, are the all but necessary recreations of those whom we crush into close and dirty rooms; and that, though the Police may prevent the denizens of "tenements" for a time *from preying on the wealthy or well-to-do,* they cannot deny them the satisfaction of butchering one another.

News from St. Domingo.

The following intelligence from the Dominican Republic was communicated in a letter thence to the Boston *Post*. The writer says: "When General CAMPBELL was sent by the United States Government to form a treaty of commerce with this Republic, and *merely to rent* a portion of Samana Bay for a coal depot for our steamers, the representatives of England, France and Spain most solemnly protested against it, and threatened the annihilation of the Republic if it was consummated, and so great was the hue-and-cry that our Minister was obliged to retire in disgust. Now what happens? The French Consul has, for a paltry sum, purchased the whole resources of the Republic, in the shape of mines, woods and guano, with the sole privilege of working, cutting and digging on all the lands and islands of the Republic, and not a word has been mentioned about it as it does not interfere with European policy.

The same antipathy to Americans exists here as in all the Spanish American Republics, and the American flag, even in this political place, is not the least respected. Our citizens are robbed and insulted frequently, and there is no redress from the Government at home. Hence the hauling to down of the flag. It is time that these offenders against the rights of natives were taught a lesson they would never forget, which would exceedingly benefit the commerce of the United States at this place."

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Owing to the severe indisposition of Mme. Comtesse, the new prima donna, there was no performance at the Academy last night. MEYERBEER'S famous Opera of "Robert le Diable" will be revived to-night, with Mme. COMTESSE and the other members of Mr. STRAKOSCH'S fine company in the cast.

On this evening Mr. THEODORE MOSS, the Treasurer of Wallack's Theatre, takes his benefit at that establishment, on which occasion Mr. WALLACK and the entire of his Company, have volunteered their services. This generous compliment so richly offered, speaks volumes for the gentlemanly conduct and good feeling of Mr. MOSS, and we doubt not that the public, with whom the same qualities have made him equally a favorite, will indorse it by an overflowing house.

The Misses GOUGENHEIM, of whom many will retain a pleasant memory at the new Metropolitan Broadway, appeared last evening at LAURA KEENE'S, after an absence of four years, and were most cordially welcomed.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK had the largest house of the season on the occasion of his benefit last night.

THE RURAL FESTIVAL AT JONES' WOOD.—About this time, as the almanacs used to say, circular Pic Nics and invitations to the Wood of Jones. Yesterday the first of a series, under a bold and liberal management, came off. The weather was favorable, but a little cold for out-door amusement, and but ill all conducive to the rapid consumption of large food. There was a good attendance, but inadequate to begin to defray the heavy expenditure. The proceedings opened with a street advertisement, in the shape of a procession. Arrived at the garden there was a fine band, conducted alternately by Mr. THEODORE HOSTER and Mr. H. B. DODWORTH. A suitable selection of open-air music was rendered very effectively, intermixed with male choruses in the German style. After the regular musical programme came dancing,—five bands being stationed at various parts of the grounds for this special recreation. At 9 o'clock the entertainments, which were orderly throughout, came to a close. To-day there will be a continuation of the Festival; music, dancing and fire-works. The grounds have been greatly improved since last season, and begin to assume the appearance of a thoroughly established place of open air amusement. They are beautifully adapted for the purpose, and need only to be well and liberally conducted to become popular.

Fictitious Dispatches.

The New-York *Herald* has fallen of late into the habit of issuing what are supposed to be "dispatches from our Ministers abroad to the State Department." In point of fact, our first-class Envoys have been so steadily neglected, not to say insulted, by the actual Administration, that they never volunteer any general dispatches at all, and confine themselves exclusively to their necessary business communications. The Washington *Union*, indignant we suppose that such men like Mr. DALLAS and Mr. MASON should be saddled with the responsibility of writing the silly twaddle attributed to them in the "dispatches" of the *Herald*, thus exposes the imposture:

"The dispatches alleged to be telegraphed from this city to the New-York *Herald*, must appear to the public to contain a wonderful amount of gossip when compared with the meagre dispatches that find their way into the other papers. These dispatches, however, are characteristic of the 'Jack Knife' of the Press. Day after day, the New-York *Herald*, under the heading of its 'special dispatch' from Washington, announces the arrival of 'batches' of dispatches at the various departments. In that paper, for instance, a few days ago, we are informed that 'dispatches have been received at the State Department, brought by the *Asia*, from our Ministers at London, France, and Spain.' Read what the special dispatch states that Minister DALLAS writes:

'Mr DALLAS states that great activity prevails in England through all the various departments, and warlike preparations of immense magnitude are being prosecuted with vigor and energy. Never, he says, were such preparations made by any Power as by none at present. Everything that can float upon water is now undergoing repair, and will soon be in readiness for active service. Unprecedented activity prevails in all the British dockyards.'

What a remarkable piece of intelligence!—as if these very words, almost, were not published in the summary of foreign news by the entire press on the arrival of the *Asia*. But in this same 'batch' of dispatches we are informed that 'Minister MASON says that the Emperor has a strong hold upon the affections of the people of France.' This is a most remarkable fact, not known heretofore. The genuineness of these dispatches needs no other confirmation than that carried on their face. It is a question whether our Ministers would ever write any such 'balderdash' as to have it attributed to them. However, in brief, these dispatches are bogus. Nothing of the kind has ever been received at the State Department, 'brought by the *Asia* from our Ministers at London, France and Spain.' Most of the dispatches daily sent to the *Herald* have no foundation whatever, and are purely fictitious."

The St. Louis Breach of Promise Case—Instructions to the Jury.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says the instructions to the Jury in the $100,000 breach of promise case of CARRARO vs. SHAW, were as follows:

"At the instance of the plaintiff, the jury are instructed that, to maintain the action of the plaintiff it is necessary that they should find a mutual promise to marry between plaintiff and defendant. But it is not necessary that either promise should be express, i. e., that any witness should hear the contract made. On the contrary, the promise of each to the other may be inferred from circumstances.

Nor is it necessary, to maintain the action, that the promise on either side should have been made in writing to make it valid and binding on both.

Where there have been mutual promises to marry between plaintiff and defendant, it is a question for the jury to be determined by them upon all the proof and circumstances shown in evidence.

If the jury find for the plaintiff they ought to assess her damages, and, in determining the amount, they ought to find such sum as in their judgment, taking all the circumstances of the case, may be a proper indemnity to her for the injury she has suffered in her feelings, affections and wounded pride, as well as the loss of marriage.

If the jury find from the evidence that the plaintiff and defendant contracted to marry each other, and the defendant refused so to marry the plaintiff, no special request by the plaintiff to defendant is necessary."

The *Democrat* adds: "The crowd remained in the rotunda until the formal rendering of the verdict to agree to which the jury did not require more than ten minutes, but the Judge being absent, some delay occurred in consequence.

At four o'clock Judge REMM returned. Upon the Judge taking his seat, the Clerk read the paper which had been handed him by the foreman, which was as follows:

'HENRY SHAW debtor to ESTER CARRARO. We, the jury, find for the plaintiff, and assess the damages at $100 cash.'

CARR—Gentlemen of the jury, so say you all?

Each juror nodded assent.

The crowd at this made a general rush for the door, and upon reaching the rotunda, indulged in a general hurrah and shout, which gave undoubted indications of appreciation."

In commenting on the verdict, the *Democrat* says:

"By reference to our report of the case of CARRARO vs. SHAW, for breach of promise of marriage, it will be seen that the Jury awarded the plaintiff $100,000 damages. Though the defendant, Mr. SHAW, is very rich, some surprise is expressed at the liberality of the Jury. We presume they are all married gentlemen, yet their action recalls the well-known lines of Burleigh:

'For saints in heaven we will some time be,
Of gifts that cost them nothing, free.'

There are few, if any, instances on record in which so large a sum has been considered necessary to soothe the anguish of lady fair deserted by her lover."

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes interesting statements in relation to the Overland Mail service. The remarks of the *Democrat* in reference to the favor shown in this service by the Californians are confirmed by our latest news from the Pacific. The San Francisco papers are laboring diligently to overcome the popular prejudice against the route, and with apparent success, as the amount of mail-matter now conveyed regularly is quadruple that of the early history of the route. The *Democrat* gives some facts to prove this increase, as follows:

"In Elegy number eight, a mere handful of letters constituted the entire mail; yet by yesterday's stage upwards of 1,500 letters left our Post-office for San Francisco and other towns in the interior of the Golden State. On Tuesday evening there were received here upwards of 2,000 letters—the largest number that has thus far come to hand. *At this rate, the* letters by the steamer lines from New-York and New-Orleans would quickly be exceeded in number."

Instead of a cent of 50 for each letter, it is asserted that the service is now performed for 25. The Company have established 164 stations between Tipton, Mo., and San Francisco, and contemplate changing a part of the route, lying between El Paso and Horsehead Crossing, by cutting a new road along the line of the Rio Grande, by way of Fort Davis and Comanche Spring. The number of horses and mules employed in the mail service is 1,800, the value of which is some $250,000.

A Case of Real Distress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 6, 1859.

In a house in the upper part of the City lie two unfortunate young men (brothers) victims of consumption, in a destitute condition. Their poor old mother is their only company. They have thus far been kept alive by a few worthy mechanics who could ill afford anything from their small earnings. They are Americans, and will not beg. Please appeal to the charitable in so something for them.

Yours, A SYMPATHISER.

☞ Contributions will be received at the counting-room of this Office.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Commissioners of Pensions have appointed Dr. Thomas Hun, of Albany, and Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, of this city, to examine Gen. Grant, who is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

Gen. Grant's physicians say that he is not suffering from any serious disease, and that he will be able to leave his room in a few days

FOR SALE.

W. L. SEYMOUR,

REAL ESTATE BROKER

AND

GENERAL AUCTIONEER.

W. L. SEYMOUR would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to attend to SALES AT AUCTION of REAL ESTATE and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, he would offer his services to the PUBLIC, SALES of PROPERTY, both in the CITY and COUNTRY, promptly attended to. Office No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.

COUNTRY SEATS AND CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—The undersigned have some of the finest property in this City and Brooklyn, both improved and unimproved, which they will sell or exchange on the most reasonable terms. A large number of country seats, farms and villa sites, some of which will be exchanged for city property. Also a number of first-class tenants at $1,500, on a lease; one store will rent in perfect order last month, and are for sale together or separate, or would be exchanged for a first class store in Chambers or Warren-sts., or for a country seat on the Hudson. For terms, apply to the owner, E. G. KIDDER, No. 200 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—BEADE-STREET.—BY ORDER OF the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company's Trustees, the valuable lot No. 62 Beade-st., north side, 100 feet westerly from Church-st., being a most desirable lot for immediate improvement. Apply to WM. HURRY, No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE.—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, HAVING on it a factory building and two-story dwelling; the factory is 40 feet by 60, with nine feet a short distance above; stream never-failing, and free from risk of floods or ice. Situated two miles from Hudson River, near Newburgh. S. W. PAGER, } Newburgh.
T. M. KISSACK, }

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, IN ONE of the best locations in the City of Brooklyn, on Bedford-av., between Morton and Clymer-sts., now being finished with all the modern improvements complete; will be sold cheap for cash, or one third cash, balance on the premises. Inquire of JAMES R. WILCOXSON or of JAMES H. PULLIS; or address the latter, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE SEVENTH-house west of 8th-av., in the row of brown-stone-fronts on the south side of 47th-st.; house 22x63, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is in every first-class. Apply to R. G. KIDDER, No. 200 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—LARGE DOUble brick house on Broadway, with 4 or 12 lots, with Broadway Railroad in front, short distance from Fulton-av. Also, fine residence at East New-York, with 8 or 15 acres property readily increasing in value. CHAS. H. MILLER, No. 13 William-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 64 West 48th-st.; house, 20x42; has the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner by E. G. KIDDER, No. 200 Pearl-st.; or E. A. KIDDER, No. 66 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE.—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 48th-st., 75 feet east of 5th-av. If required, the buildings will be put on mortgage. Also, lot corner 48th-av. and 52th-st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 315 Water-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY.—Four full-sized lots of land on the northeast corner of Washington and Wayne sts., within four or five minutes' walk of the depot and ferry; and in the heart of the manufacturing district. Gas and water convenient. Apply to THOMAS W. JAMES, Attorney at Law, No. 6 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—SEVERAL country seats, farms and village residences situated on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound and in New-Jersey. Also, several City residences; destroying location, for those with less property, which will be sold and exchanged by CALVIN WELLS & JAMES, No. 66 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, BARN AND FIVE (5) acres of land; blacksmith shop and carriage shop, with tools and machinery complete. Price, $3,500. For gentlemen, inquire in the Office, 549 3d-av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM NEAR NEW-YORK.—A splendid City property, in Jersey City. Address J. S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office. Brokers need not apply.

WANTED.—IN SOUTHERN OR CENTRAL MICHigan or Pennsylvania, an unfailing water power, to operate machinery, a good mill site having driving power. Direct particulars to E. F. RENT, No. 128 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., within the limit of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at the office, where maps of the country can be seen, and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,
No. 371 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York, and richly arranged; on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 43 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and shrubbery. The out-building consists of neat cottage for gardener and family, large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c. &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 91 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE TO BE EXchanged (FOR CITY PROPERTY).—Only 5 miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, containing about 40 acres of land.

The building consists of a two story frame house, filled in with brick, furnished with all the modern improvements. The tenant house, stables, barn, and ice-house, filled, are all new, and richly arranged; also the stock, carriage-house, and all necessary implements. Location surpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession immediately. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 5 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land; well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-st., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low for a prompt buyer. The country-seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer, if desired immediately.
Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT FISHKILL, BY BUTCHERS & CO., N. Y.—A pleasant country seat, containing twenty-two acres of land, a large commodious house and out-houses, barns, &c.; a great abundance of fruit of every description, and everything to make it desirable. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, producing at least 40 bushels per acre. The crops will be sold with the place, if desired. For terms, &c., attend to our terms, apply to COOPER & CO., No. 136 Front-st., New-York. Possession given immediately.

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE WILL BE sold at auction, at South Norwalk, Conn., at 3 P. M., June 11. The house is of brick, newly built, has cupola and piazzas, ample grounds, well stocked with fruits, commodious barn and out-buildings. Sale positive. Inquire of *L. DELMONTE, at C. Marie & Co., No. 84 Walker-st., or, by mail, of the subscriber, on the premises.* B. W. SYDER.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND twenty acres of land at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, elegantly finished with conveniences and modern improvements, and is surrounded with a handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, forest trees and evergreens. Also a large garden, fish-ponds, carriage-house, stables, and a choice variety of fruit trees and shrubbery. S. EDDY & CO., 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—ONE OR THREE years.—A choice country seat at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, five minutes from depot, in complete order, fruit and shade trees, large house, water in the house; about 10 acres; handsome view of the Hudson River, adjoining the Rev. Dr. Creighton. Also, horses, carriages, cows, &c., &c. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT EDGEWATER, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, TO LET.—Containing 10 rooms, in perfect order; steamboat stops at the dock three or four times a day, or the drive is about 45 minutes' from Hoboken. For terms and additional particulars, apply to JAMES PRIOR, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., one hour from New-York, a handsome first-class country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, furnace, &c.; 9 acres of ground; fine carriage house, stable, choice variety of fruit and shrubbery. Apply to W. S. DAY, No. 676 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FINE RESIdence in one of the most accessible and healthy villages about New-York, with an acre and a quarter of land, highly improved. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JAMES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET.—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depot; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH half an acre of land, highly improved, good two-story and attic house and outbuildings, plenty of fruit, &c., at Norwalk, Conn., 1¼ hour's ride from New-York; will be rented low. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden in operation, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. F. GARRETTSON, No. 76 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.

FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET.—NEAR THE depot, one large furnished house, with stable; also, one house unfurnished, of ten rooms. Both have fine grove, with water. Terms moderate. Apply to THOMAS J. STEWART, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine-st.

NIACK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE.—10 acres of land, stocked with grape vines, berries, &c.; buildings new; 11 rooms in house, view of Hudson; ½ mile distant; 26 miles from City. Apply on premises, of JOHN D. WALDRON.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-class City property.—A beautiful country seat on the Jamaica Railroad.

It is in excellent order; 30 acres in woodland fairly; fewer and kitchen garden.

The house contains 10 rooms, including laundry, bathroom, &c., with hot and cold water.

Everything near the whole building is a light and dry cellar, with a Culver furnace of the latest improvements; the outhouses, 12 in number, are large, and in excellent order.

Good bowling and bathing; the house is ready for immediate occupancy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 5 Pine-st.; E. H. LUDLOW, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—A NEW and substantial dwelling, erected on an eminence in the south suburb of the city, having a commanding view of the city and the surrounding country; the house is just finished, built in modern style, with octagon extension and wide protecting roof, and furnished with gas fixtures and water arrangements throughout; and being within walking distance of the centre of the town, combines the comfort of city and country life. The grounds are ample, with fruit and ornamental trees and large vegetable garden. Information respecting above can be had by applying to CHAS. A. MAGY, at the Park Bank, New-York; or seen by calling on the subscriber on the premises. GEORGE CORLISS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—FURnished, in Mt. Vernon, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 20 acres, and are well improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 15 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. E. WALSH, No. 311 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

TO LET.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1¾ MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, (near the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church.) A commodious two-story Frame House and stable, with lawns and plazas in front and rear, newly and tastefully finished; stables, &c., with two acres of land, fruit and forest trees, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country, lately the residence of John J. Ackerman, deceased. The furniture, nearly new, for sale or exchange for the above is on a stage route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of W. A. KISSAM, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER.—A SMALL cottage house and garden, plainly but very completely furnished, including a good library, silverware, pictures, piano, &c.; healthfully located in Elizabeth, N. J.; access almost hourly till 10 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday, 12 o'clock. A small family of grown persons will be liberally treated with; the advertiser taking partial board himself only. Stable, poultry and carriage house, if required. A. B. C., Box No. 466 New York Post office.

TO LET.—A COTTAGE, SEVEN ROOMS, CARriage and other out-houses; garden all planted; fruit and shade trees, with pasture; half a mile from depot, New-Rochelle. Apply to Dr. REED, No. 158 3d-av., corner 19th-st.

TO LET.—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn., a country house, furnished, with about five acres of land. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY PLACE, NEAR NEW-Rochelle depot, overlooking the Sound, containing between 6 and 8 acres. Terms moderate. Address T. COX, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET.—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHED house at Tarrytown. Address P., Box No. 3,901 Post-office.

TO LET.

TO RENT.—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story White marble building, No. 595 Broadway. The first lot is 200x26 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 595 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 395 Broadway.

TO LET OR SELL, AT A BARGAIN.—A three-story, high basement, sub-cellar house, with terrace; house finished in modern style, marble trimmings in front. All the gas fixtures will be left in the house. Everything in complete order. The reason for selling, the family is going into the country. Possession immediately. Location good, near 42d-st. and Broadway. Inquire at No. 1,195 Broadway, corner 37th-st.

TO LET.—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in front; store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILBROLY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A first-rate front room on second floor, 25 feet deep, 22 feet front, on Broadway; well suited to clothing, artificial flowers, or any other business requiring good light and entrance. Apply to R. RUSSELL, on the premises, No. 443 Broadway.

TO LET.—TWO PARLORS, THREE BEDROOMS, reception room, kitchen, and use of bath-room in house No. 153 West 30th-st., in good order, newly painted; has all the modern improvements and gas fixtures. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, No. 235 Wooster-st. Rent $260 till May.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes; having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; will lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 32d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE FOUR-STORY brick house corner of Willoughby and Bridge sts; is in perfect order, with modern improvements; has Ridgewood water, gas, &c.; two lots, beautifully arranged as a garden, go with the above; rent low to a desirable tenant. Inquire of Smith Ferry office, foot of Atlantic-st. of GEO. TABER or GEO. H. MEAD.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH Kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition; has walls, marble mantels and Croton water; also, a desirable location. Apply to D. D. WOODRUFF, No. 425 6th-av.

TO LET.—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 42 Harrison-st. Superior location for public storage or commission business. Apply to WILLIAM B. VAN ZANDT, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET.—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES, Nos. 3 and 5 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, built in modern style; marble mantels, gas, Ridgewood water, &c. Inquire of KELSEY & LOUGHLIN, Coal Office, No. 13 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A NEAT COTTAGE House, with four lots of ground and carriage house, on 125th-st., Harlem; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Apply to WM. STAMMERS, 3d-av., corner 126th-st., coal office.

TO LET.—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,800. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 200 Pearl-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET.—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 8th-av.

TO LET.—A LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, on the second floor, with capacious closets, bath-room adjoining, a very desirable room, will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 154 Clinton-place, 6th-st., three doors from Broadway.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 45 EAST 21st-st., between 4th-st. and Madison-av. Rent $25 a month. Inquire of WM. C. BARRETT, Esq., No. 14 Wall-st., or on the premises.

TO LET.—THE WHARF AND 16 LOTS OF ground, with the sheds, &c., thereon, between 59th and 60th sts., North River. L. B. WARD.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient barn and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, 6 to apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jerusalem, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS P. SHOTWELL, No. 12 Exchange place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Hempstead.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, nearly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 27 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

WATER POWER AND FARM FOR SALE —Of about 25 acres, situated on the Hackensack River, three miles from Tappan Town, and near the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. On the premises are two dwellings, barns and out-houses, grist and saw-mills, with a good run of custom, an abundance of fruit of various kinds. For further particulars apply to S. B. WILSON, No. 325 6th-st., New-York, W. H. BULMAR, Tappan Town, or J. J. COLE, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THREE FINE farms in Rockland County, near railroad and boats—one of 80 acres, fine house, barn, &c.; one of 70 acres, house and barn; and one of 130 acres, two houses, barn, &c.; with the above farms are stock, crops, &c.; will be exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

HOHOKUS.—FARM OF TWENTY ACRES ON Hohokus River, N. J., near the depôt on the Erie Railroad, 23 miles from New-York. Good frame house, barn, &c.; 80 bearing fruit and large shade trees. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 and 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—ON FAVORABLE TERMS.—A LOW pressure beam engine, 24-inch cylinder, 6-foot stroke. L. B. WARD, 59th-av., corner 59th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE second floor to let, with board to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room. For a gentleman doing business on Canal-st. or near by cars or stages, and very pleasantly located. A Southern family will find this a very pleasant place for the Summer. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 31 West 21st-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No. 1,047 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—EXCELLENT ROOMS AND GOOD board may be obtained at No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. Terms from $4 upwards. Situation very desirable, and near the ferries. Families and single gentlemen will find every convenience and comfort desired.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be furnished with pleasant rooms and board in a genteel private family, convenient to the cars. Apply at No. 2 Greene-av., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 16 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—NO. 61 NASSAU-ST., BROOKLYN. Single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board; 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND A single gentleman can be accommodated with board in a small family; house with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 37 Bleecker-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can have a desirable room with board in a private family. Apply to A. E. WALSH, No. 311 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SUITES OF ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 41 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Dinner at six.

BOARDING.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A few single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. Apply at No. 76 West 20th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A few very fine rooms to let to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, in house No. 26 Willow-pl., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife and a few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in an exceedingly pleasant location. Apply at No. 46 Sands-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a beautiful room on second floor, with gas and Croton, furnished or unfurnished; private table, and no other boarders in the house. The location is convenient for up or down town omnibuses and pleasant in every sense. Inquire at No. 301 Henry-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.—A private family (no children), in West 21st-st., convenient to Broadway, will let, together or separately, the rooms on the second floor, which are large, and have all the modern conveniences; also, a large room on the floor above. Address W. L., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—For two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 73 Stuyvesant-st., first new house east of 3d av., at the junction of 9th-st., near Broadway, with all improvements. Family very small and strictly private. Inquire as above.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS.—A handsome suite of rooms for a party of gentlemen or a family, two minutes' walk from Fulton and a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry; No. 4 Willow-st., Brooklyn; overlooking the river.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR A LADY IN A PRIVATE family, where instruction in English, French or music will be considered as sufficient remuneration. No objection to the country. Address A. Z., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO RENT.—A ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, with large pastries, hot and cold water and bath connected, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, a very handsome parlor, in a small family, where all the comforts of a home can be had, at No. 56 East 16th-st. References exchanged.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED.—BY A young lady, a teacher, in a private family, in or near the XXVth Ward. References exchanged. Address COMFORT, Bentley's Dispatch, Madison-square.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED ROOM OR ROOM AND bedroom in a private family, to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board if required. Inquire at No. 25 Lamartine place, West 30th-st.

NO. 38 LEXINGTON-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms to let, with board, for single gentlemen, convenient to 3d and 4th-av. cars.

BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let two or three nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen, with partial board; the house has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water baths, &c. Apply at No. 7 Elm-place, near Fulton-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address O. P. G., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Stanisburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depôt, where trains pass eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Stanisburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

THE FOREST HOUSE, SUDD'S LAKE, Schoeley's Mountain, N. J., will be open for the reception of guests on the 1st June. Vid Morris and Essex Railroad to Hanover station, where conveyance to the House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

BOARDING.—GOOD AND PLEASANT BOARDing at Croton Falls, within four minutes' walk of the New-York and Harlem Railroad depôt. The morning and evening trains make it desirable for gentlemen doing business in New-York. Inquire of the Misses PATTERSON, Croton Falls.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home-brewed ale, in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled Ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENDUM, No. 20 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 3, 5 and 10-gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine-store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM, formerly No. 19 Wall-st.

N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open for sampling.

CLARETS.—FROM BARTON & GUESTIER AND other reputable Bordeaux houses, from $3 75 to $36 per case, guaranteed genuine. Osborn's Port, bottled in Oporto; old Heaneesy Brandy, vint. 1840 to 1858 and a general assortment of fine Wines, &c., at low prices, with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for 3 years.

A. B. KIRK, Wine Merchant, No. 80 Fulton-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—DENIANUS SALAMANDER SAFE Depôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 61 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

MUSICAL.

THE BRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the panel-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sustenate, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more concrete.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated virtuosi and professors. Also Agents for

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince-sts.

REMOVAL.
A. E. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

A. E. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 13th-st., and have prepared themselves with unusual facilities for the manufacture of pianos of every description for sale or for hire, at very low prices. N. B.—If required, arrangements can be made by which the hire will be allowed in case of purchase.

HARPS—REMOVAL.

H. F. BROWNE, manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the profession that he has removed his HARP WAREROOMS to No. 109 Broadway, near the New-York Hotel. Strings, Music, and every requisite for the Harp.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S NO. 431 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers are aware of superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WELCH, manufacturer, No. 493 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor grand and square pianos. The best pianos made. Second-hand pianos made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. 496 Broadway. Prices from $50 to $250. Many very low. Pianos and melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 496 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium, wherever and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 226 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place. } PIANOS AT $200, $250, $275, $300, $325, $350, $375, $400, $425, $450, $475, $500, $525, $550, $575, $600, $625, $650, $675, $700, $725, $750, $775, $800, $825, $850, $875, $900, $925, $950, $975, $1,000, $1,025, $1,050, $1,075, $1,100, $1,125, $1,150, $1,175, $1,200, $1,225, $1,250, $1,275, $1,300, $1,325, $1,350, $1,375, $1,400, $1,425, $1,450, $1,475, $1,500, $1,525, $1,550, $1,575, $1,600, $1,625, $1,650, $1,675, $1,700, $1,725, $1,750, $1,775, $1,800, $1,825, $1,850, $1,875, $1,900, $1,925, $1,950, $1,975, $2,000, $2,025, $2,050, $2,075, $2,100, $2,125, $2,150, $2,175, $2,200, $2,225, $2,250, $2,275, $2,300, $2,325, $2,350, $2,375, $2,400, $2,425, $2,450, $2,475, $2,500, $2,525, $2,550, $2,575, $2,600, $2,625, $2,650, $2,675, $2,700, $2,725, $2,750, $2,775, $2,800, $2,825, $2,850, $2,875, $2,900, $2,925, $2,950, $2,975, $3,000, $3,025, $3,050, $3,075, $3,100, $3,125, $3,150, $3,175, $3,200, $3,225, $3,250, $3,275, $3,300, $3,325, $3,350, $3,375, $3,400, $3,425, $3,450, $3,475, $3,500, $3,525, $3,550, $3,575, $3,600, $3,625, $3,650, $3,675, $3,700, $3,725, $3,750, $3,775, $3,800, $3,825, $3,850, $3,875, $3,900, $3,925, $3,950, $3,975, $4,000, $4,025, $4,050, $4,075, $4,100, $4,125, $4,150, $4,175, $4,200, $4,225, $4,250, $4,275, $4,300, $4,325, $4,350, $4,375, $4,400, $4,425, $4,450, $4,475, $4,500, $4,525, $4,550, $4,575, $4,600, $4,625, $4,650, $4,675, $4,700, $4,725, $4,750, $4,775, $4,800, $4,825, $4,850, $4,875, $4,900, $4,925, $4,950, $4,975, $5,000, $5,025, $5,050, $5,075, $5,100, $5,125, $5,150, $5,175, $5,200, $5,225, $5,250, $5,275, $5,300, $5,325, $5,350, $5,375, $5,400, $5,425, $5,450, $5,475, $5,500, $5,525, $5,550, $5,575, $5,600, $5,625, $5,650, $5,675, $5,700, $5,725, $5,750, $5,775, $5,800, $5,825, $5,850, $5,875, $5,900, $5,925, $5,950, $5,975, $6,000, $6,025, $6,050, $6,075, $6,100, $6,125, $6,150, $6,175, $6,200, $6,225, $6,250, $6,275, $6,300, $6,325, $6,350, $6,375, $6,400, $6,425, $6,450, $6,475, $6,500, $6,525, $6,550, $6,575, $6,600, $6,625, $6,650, $6,675, $6,700, $6,725, $6,750, $6,775, $6,800, $6,825, $6,850, $6,875, $6,900, $6,925, $6,950, $6,975, $7,000, $7,025, $7,050, $7,075, $7,100, $7,125, $7,150, $7,175, $7,200, $7,225, $7,250, $7,275, $7,300, $7,325, $7,350, $7,375, $7,400, $7,425, $7,450, $7,475, $7,500, $7,525, $7,550, $7,575, $7,600, $7,625, $7,650, $7,675, $7,700, $7,725, $7,750, $7,775, $7,800, $7,825, $7,850, $7,875, $7,900, $7,925, $7,950, $7,975, $8,000, $8,025, $8,050, $8,075, $8,100, $8,125, $8,150, $8,175, $8,200, $8,225, $8,250, $8,275, $8,300, $8,325, $8,350, $8,375, $8,400, $8,425, $8,450, $8,475, $8,500, $8,525, $8,550, $8,575, $8,600, $8,625, $8,650, $8,675, $8,700, $8,725, $8,750, $8,775, $8,800, $8,825, $8,850, $8,875, $8,900, $8,925, $8,950, $8,975, $9,000, $9,025, $9,050, $9,075, $9,100, $9,125, $9,150, $9,175, $9,200, $9,225, $9,250, $9,275, $9,300, $9,325, $9,350, $9,375, $9,400, $9,425, $9,450, $9,475, $9,500, $9,525, $9,550, $9,575, $9,600, $9,625, $9,650, $9,675, $9,700, $9,725, $9,750, $9,775, $9,800, $9,825, $9,850, $9,875, $9,900, $9,925, $9,950, $9,975, $10,000, $10,025, $10,050, $10,075, $10,100, $10,125, $10,150, $10,175, $10,200, $10,225, $10,250, $10,275, $10,300, $10,325, $10,350, $10,375, $10,400, $10,425, $10,450, $10,475, $10,500, $10,525, $10,550,

FINANCIAL.

$500.—REWARD.—THE ABSCONDING OF WILLIAM H. WEBSTER with the funds of the Bowery Savings Bank, amounting to $500, was not authorized by the Trustees or Officers of said Bank, and the Depositors will be paid in full. WILLIAM H. WEBSTER is 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair, wears a dark mustache, and is 35 years of age. Any information that will lead to his arrest will be liberally rewarded. JAMES M. HALSTED, President. 59 Bowery, May 31, 1878.

WILLIAM BOOTH & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 WALL-ST.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CORNER WALL AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Lexington-av. from 50th-st. to Harlem River, and to the acquisition of lands required for the purpose.—Pursuant to the order of the Supreme Court, made in the above-entitled matter, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1878, and to the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the lands required for the purpose aforesaid, that the Commissioners appointed in the said matter will be present at the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1878, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that they will then and there hear the parties interested in the said lands, their counsel, agents and witnesses, in relation to the matters required by the said order to be inquired into by the said Commissioners, and that they will continue their sessions from day to day thereafter, at the same place, until the duties required of them by the said order shall be performed. Dated New-York, May 31, 1878. JOHN H. MCCUNN, JOHN J. TUCKER, JOHN J. KENNEDY, Commissioners. JOHN H. REED, Clerk.

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$24,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, ... CALDWELL & JAMES, No. 58 Broadway.

$250,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON SOUND ... JAMES W. & J.V. WILLIAMS, No. 68 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HENRY BERTRAND'S ROGERS' BOX READY ... HALL, LOCKE & CO., No. 56 Pine-st.

LEON REDFERNS' STONE ROOM. READY ... 1 Bowery.—Also fine Butterine, Cheese, Eggs, &c.

FURNITURE.

LEON REDFERNS' STONE ROOM. READY ... 1 Bowery.—Also fine Butterine, Cheese, Eggs, &c.

FURNITURE.

FURNISHED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS ... Parties going to Europe, or breaking up housekeeping, can find a ready sale for their furniture in this locality. Apply at 1 Bowery.

FURNISHED CHAMBERS OR FLATS OF FOUR ... Lease for sale, cheap. Apply at 1 Bowery.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMER W. G. ... FURNAM, CHENEY, WARNOCK, and others, leave Pier No. 28 Catharine-st., foot of Market-st., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 A. M.

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DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—... Steamer NEW YORK, Capt. SAMUEL H. HARROWER, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

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FOR SAG HARBOR.—LANDING AT ORIENT ... Point (Greenport), Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, Montauk Point and Gardiner's Bay, the elegant steamer CATALINE will leave foot Oliver-st., pier No. 35, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

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FOR NEW-HAVEN.—TWO STEAMERS EACH DAY ... FROM PIER FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST., NORTH RIVER. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Leave New-Haven at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points East and West. Freight received after 4 P. M. only. Office, 192 West-st. HENRY PECK, Agent.

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FOR FISHKILL LANDING, NEWBURGH, ... POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, ESOPUS, KINGSTON, CATSKILL, HUDSON, ALBANY and TROY.—Steamer DOROTHY leaves Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., daily, at 5 P. M. Freight received after 4 P. M. only.

FOR FISHKILL LANDING, NEWBURGH, ... POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, ESOPUS, KINGSTON, CATSKILL, HUDSON, ALBANY and TROY.—Steamer DOROTHY leaves Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., daily, at 5 P. M. Freight received after 4 P. M. only.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY BOAT. ... Steamer ALIDA leaves Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Vestry-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M. Freight received after 4 P. M. only.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY BOAT. ... Steamer ALIDA leaves Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Vestry-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M. Freight received after 4 P. M. only.

FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW STEAMER ... DOREMUS leaves Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Freight received after 4 P. M. only.

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FOR ALBANY.—DAY BOAT. ... Steamer DOROTHY

NEWS BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

...Napoleon has to make for himself a free constitution, and then to strengthen the balance of power in Europe."

Political and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

All the London papers give credence to a report that Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell had come to a general agreement on the subject of Parliamentary reform and foreign policy; and they predict as a natural consequence, that the Derby Government will be compelled to resign soon after the commencement of Parliament.

The Admiralty had formally invited tenders for a monthly mail service each way between Great Britain and Australia, via Panama. The contract is to be for three years. The maximum time for performing the service to or from Melbourne is to be 50 days, exclusive of the transit across the Isthmus, but proposals embracing a shorter time will receive favorable consideration. A premium of £50 will be given for every day less than the contract period.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post learns that arrangements have been made by the French and Sardinian Governments to transfer to Greek and other foreign vessels coal and other war material ordered by England, and which would have been carried by British vessels but for the late neutrality proclamation.

A National Rifle Club Association was said to be in course of formation with a proposed capital of £50,000 to facilitate the arrangement of the various local clubs with regard to the purchase of arms.

The London Times in an editorial on the affairs of Mexico, gives the decided opinion that the sympathies of England are due to the same party which secured the friendship of the United States, and says it makes the avowal with more emphasis because its correspondence apparently indicates that the British representatives have inclined to the opposite side. It regards with great satisfaction the alleged proceedings of the Americans.

Kossuth had addressed another large meeting in favor of the neutrality of England, at Manchester. He intimated that he should probably soon be in his native country. It was reported that he (Kossuth) was the President of a Hungarian Committee just established at Genoa—the object of the Committee being to encourage desertion from the Austrian ranks.

The Cunard Company had sold four of their screw-steamers to the Spanish Government, and they are to be replaced by vessels of greater power and size.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

An extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company had been called to approve the heads of a provisional arrangement made with the Government. Authority is to be asked for the creation of new capital to the extent of £600,000 in preference shares of £5 each.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur contains the announcement that a note had been sent to foreign Governments to the effect that the commerce of neutral States will be respected, and the principles laid down at the Paris Congress, observed, pledges the French Government to the provisions annexed to the Treaty of Paris, enacts that privateering is and remains abolished, that the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war, and that neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag; and that blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is, must be maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

Trade is very dull in France. The Corn markets were firmer, and in some instances higher. Warm weather was wanting for the growing crops.

The ships fleet was fitting out at Toulon with great expedition. Independent of screw liners and frigates, it is to consist of ten screw gun-boats, suitable for the shallow shores of the Adriatic. The naval equipments are so urgent that merchant vessels are left without crews.

Wheat was being shipped as rapidly as possible from Odessa to France, owing to the fact that all shipments to France after June 1 will be liable to the old sliding scale of duties.

The Paris Bourse on the 21st was generally firm, and Rentes advanced ¼ ⅌ cent. On the 22d there were some fluctuations, but the closing prices showed no change. On the 24th the market was firm, and the Three ⅌ Cents. closed at 67.65 for money, and 67.60 for account, being an advance of ¼ ⅌ cent.

NAPLES.

The King of Naples died on the afternoon of the 22d May.

France is said to have recognized the neutrality of Naples.

The Naples correspondent of the London Mimes states that the Neapolitan Government had made overtures to England for a reconciliation, and that they had been responded to in a friendly spirit.

The London Post announces that England was about to send Sir James Hudson on a mission to Naples, and that France and Sardinia were also about to send diplomatic representatives.

Rome, 24th.—Pius the Second has assumed the reins of government. Tranquility reigns throughout the kingdom.

AUSTRIA.

The Times' Vienna correspondent believes there will be little or no change in the foreign policy of Austria. She will endeavor to make friends with Russia, but will not offend Germany or the Porte.

Accounts from Hungary are extremely alarming, and there must, sooner or later, be serious disturbances if concessions are not made. The country is full of Russian agents, who act almost openly.

PRUSSIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says it was credibly reported that Prussia would soon place six corps d'armée on the Lower Rhine, and two on her eastern frontier.

RUSSIA.

The Russian General, Luders, fixed his headquarters at Kischeneff on the 4th ult. He will have a force of 60,000 men in Bessarabia and Kherson.

TURKEY.

A Constantinople letter asserts positively that a general insurrectionary movement is being organized throughout all the Sclave provinces in the Turkish empire. It is supposed to be favored by foreign influence. The Turkish Government is doing all in its power to prevent the danger.

The Emperor of Russia is said to have written an autograph letter to the Sultan, filled with expressions of friendship, disavowing all ideas of aggression, and assuring him that he will take care that the events passing in Europe shall in no way affect his interests.

The Montenegrins were destroying the Austrian telegraph in Sutorina, thereby cutting off communication between Cattaro and Rajusa.

The Russian General, Louis Menschikoff, had arrived at Constantinople, his ostensible business being the installation of the Armenian patriarch.

GREAT STORM IN THE RED SEA.

A terrific storm of thunder, lightning, and rain burst upon Aden on the night of the 30th April. It lasted in its full strength for three hours, and did great damage. Between 20 and 30 persons were drowned in places where it was thought the waters could never reach. One hundred and eighty-seven stone houses were laid in ruins, nearly all the cisterns destroyed, and great portions of the roads were swept into the valleys.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta and Hong Kong mails reached Suez on the 17th, and were expected to be delivered in England on the 27th.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

The Stock Exchange on the 21st was dull but steady. On the 23d the market was firmer, and Consols closed at an advance of ¼ ⅌ cent. On the 24th the market opened strong at a further slight advance, but it became weaker, and Consols closed at 91⅛@91⅝ for Money and 91⅛@91⅝ for Account.

In the Money Market the supply was very abundant, and rates were rather easier.

The drafts of the International Security Bank of Havana were returned on the 23d, accompanied by instructions that they might be presented again after the arrival of the next mail.

At Hamburg the rate of discount had declined to 2½ per cent.

The City Article of the Daily News says that the discount market was becoming more easy from day to day. First-class bills were freely taken at 2⅜@2½ per cent, and a vast mass of money was lying idle.

The Times reports several transactions at a fraction below 2 per cent.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat dull, at a decline of 2s.@4s. on last Monday's rates. Sugar in moderate demand, at about former prices. Coffee firm, and in fair demand. Tea—The Congou wanted; common slow of sale, at 1s. 2½d. Rice firm. Tallow sells at 54s. 6d. on the spot and 55s. for end of year. Linseed Oil dull, at 29s. 6d.@30s. Scotch Pig Iron, 47s. 9d.@48. The Colonial Wool sales are progressing with fair spirit, at former prices.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Wednesday, May 25.

Cotton.—A rather better demand from the trade has prevailed, but it has been freely met, and prices are easier, although not to the extent of a quotation, sales of the three days 16,000 bales, including about 1,000 for export. Messrs. Oliff & Dunscomb's Mid. Orleans at 6¼d., and Mobiles Uplands at 6 9-16d.

At Manchester there is little or no business doing, except for the India Market. Prices are in favor of buyers.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Rumsbottom, Brown & Co., report a very dull market under the influence of remarkably fine weather and continued arrivals from France. Flour easier and slow of sale at 11s.@14s. Wheat—Rather improved inquiry, but only moderate sales at the lowest quotations of last Friday. Red Western, 9s.@10s. 9d.; White, 10s. 6d.@11s. 2d.; Southern, 10s. 9d.@11s. Corn difficult to sell at late quotations. Mixed, 5s. 9d.@6s. 10d.; Yellow, 6s. 10d. @7s. 3d.; White, 6s.@6s. 9d.

Provisions.—Beef steady; New Cilburtis' India Mess, 67 5s. Pork firm, at 55s.@60s. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard firm, but no demand. Tallow rather dull—Butchers' Associated 56s. 6d.

Panama—Rosin dull, at 4s. 1d.@4s. 2d. for Common. Bark dull and nominal. Sugar, Coffee and Rice quiet, at former rates. Ashes quiet; sales of Old Pots, at 31s.@31s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine steady, at 40s., to arrive, and 42s. 6d.@44s. on the spot.

The City of Washington's News and the Nova Scotia Line.

Shediac, N. B., Monday, June 6.

The dilapidated condition of the Nova Scotia Company's line renders it quite impossible to transact any business over it in a satisfactory manner. Nearly every report of European news from Cape Race is delayed east of this point from one to four or five days. The City of Washington's news was obtained at Cape Race by the newsboat of the Associated Press last Thursday. Late on Saturday, P. M., the Nova Scotia line gave us about one quarter part of the report for the Press, and then the wires ceased to work. This P. M. the line was repaired, and the report was again resumed, but before a word of the news reached this point the wires near Pictou gave out for the third time, and nothing can be received to-night. This is the more provoking as the last part of the report is known to contain the one day later news telegraphed by the agents of the Associated Press at Paris, London and Liverpool to Cork. It is understood that the Newfoundland Company have authorized Mr. C. W. Field to send out an additional cable to extend from Cape Breton to Prince Edward's Island, thus avoiding Nova Scotia entirely and placing the whole line from this place to Newfoundland under the immediate control of the Newfoundland Company, and putting an end to the annoyances of the public who are compelled to do business over the present shamefully mismanaged lines in Nova Scotia.

Arrival of the Steamship Indian.

Quebec, Monday, June 6.

The steamer Indian, from Liverpool, passed Further Point, at 5 o'clock this morning, and will be due here at about 7 o'clock this evening. Her dates are no later than those received by the City of Washington, off Cape Race, and the dispatch made up for this point contains no further details of the news.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mexican Affairs—Additions to the Gulf Squadron—Reducing the Customs Expenses—Condition of the Treasury, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, June 6.

Señor Mata had a conference to-day with Secretary Cass relative to Mexican affairs.

The frigate Sabine will sail for the Gulf in a few days—the Congress taking her place as flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron. Purser Slamm has been ordered to the latter vessel—Captain Sands, Commander. The Brazil Squadron is now in charge of Commander Stribbling, of the sloop Dolphin.

Mr. De Graw, of Otsego, has the contract for erecting the Marine Barracks on Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn, at $55,000. The official estimates were $90,000 for the same work. Rather a blue prospect for a speculation!

Taylor & Maury, of this City, have received the contract for supplying paper to the United States Senate.

President Buchanan and Secretaries Floyd and Thompson are expected here to-morrow. Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Monday, June 6.

The Home Squadron is to be still further increased. The frigate Sabine will soon proceed to the Gulf. There will then be ten vessels of war there, with an aggregate of two hundred and twelve guns. As one vessel has already been ordered to Tampico to land marines and other forces, if necessary, to protect American citizens and property in the event of an assault by Miramon on that city, the impression prevails here that a similar course will be pursued at other points, wherever such intervention may be required by American interests. It may not be generally known that the sailors are constantly drilled in the practice of small arms as well as ordnance. The latter can be used on land, as carriages are provided for their use in such an emergency.

For more than twelve months past the Secretary of the Treasury has been receiving information from the Collectors, in compliance with official instructions, as to what reductions can be made in the expenses of collecting the revenue from the Customs. As the reports have been successively received the reforms have been gradually carried out as far as could be, without detriment to the public service. The expenses last year were about $900,000 less than during the one preceding. The reduction of the expenses at New-York and other cities, soon to be effected, is a part of the economical arrangement.

The Treasurer has now ample means at his command. A million and a half of the late loan has not yet been called in, but can be obtained at any time; besides, from four to five millions of treasury notes can now be reissued under the recent act of Congress, and as many as may be redeemed. Within the last ten days a million and a half of treasury notes have been reissued at five per centum.

The frigate Congress is to be the Flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron. Purser Slamm has been ordered to this vessel.

A private letter from our Minister to Austria says that ex-President Pierce, who has been sojourning in Vienna, left there on the 12th of May.

The municipal election passed off quietly to-day without any of those scenes which have heretofore disgraced the city. There was no serious opposition to the anti-Know-Nothing ticket.

Heavy Frosts.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE CROPS AND FRUIT.

Buffalo, Monday, June 6.

This city and vicinity was visited by a severe frost on Saturday night, destroying the fruit and potatoes, and, it is feared, doing heavy damage to the other crops. Accounts from the country report the frost as very heavy in some places this morning, and the crops, it is feared, are much injured.

The Buffalo Courier has the following:

"The heavy frost on Saturday night blighted a considerable portion of the produce of the flower and vegetable gardens in the city, and it is to be feared of the fruit orchards and fields in the country. Indeed, we hear that the potato vines are completely blasted, and blasted in various places, and we apprehend their destruction in this vicinity is quite general. Tomato plants and cucumber vines in the eastern section of the city, presented a drooping appearance early yesterday morning; and the effect of the sun in the course of the day showed that they had sustained more injury than was at first believed. The most that can be expected is, that new shoots will spring from their roots. The string beans, we fear, are also extensively cut off. The frost wilted the tops of the sweet corn, especially that of largest growth. Peas, radishes, carrots, beets, asparagus, salsify, lettuce and onions escaped unhurt. Numerous varieties of flowers were destroyed. The dahlia tops were all blasted, but there is plenty of time for them to spring up afresh. And so in regard to the cucumbers and most other vegetables—they must be planted anew. There are plenty of tomato plants to be obtained of those who make it a business to raise and sell, and know how to take care of them. Some cautious persons here and there, covered their cucumber vines with newspapers, or whatever else chanced to be at hand, and were rewarded for their pains by finding them unhurt. But, in general, no such precaution was taken. The temperature on Saturday evening seemed scarcely lower than that of the night previous. But the high wind of Friday night prevented the frost from taking effect. The new shoots of the grape vines, with their young fruit all set, which promised two days ago the most abundant yield, are now utterly withered. That single night of frost has struck a severe blow upon a community still suffering from the effect of a financial revulsion and the calamity of short crops. It has given a serious check to the progress of a generally reviving prosperity. But we may hope that the visitation is a local one, of comparatively limited range, in which case a scarcity may here be partially compensated for by a surplus elsewhere, and the influx of supplies from a distant source prevent any great rise of prices."

Dansville, N. Y., Monday, June 6.

A heavy and disastrous frost prevailed in this vicinity on Saturday night, killing the growing corn and potatoes and all garden vegetables. It was feared that the various fruits have also been cut off. The loss, it is anticipated, will be very heavy.

Cleveland, Monday, June 6.

There was a heavy frost throughout the northern part of Ohio on Saturday night, and the wheat crop was badly injured or destroyed, and corn, grapes, and potatoes frozen.

Cincinnati, Monday, June 6.

There was a severe frost on Sunday morning, extending over the whole of Ohio, and the larger part of Indiana, and doing great damage to the wheat, corn and potato crops.

Pittsburg, Monday, June 6.

A severe frost occurred in this neighborhood on Saturday night and caused great damage to the wheat, corn and potato crops, and also to some of the fruit trees.

The Albany Evening Journal, of yesterday, announces the appearance of a heavy frost in that vicinity:

"In this neighborhood the atmosphere was quite cool last evening, and early this morning there was a heavy white frost on the hills west of our city. We learn from Mr. Reuben Harvel, that at 5 o'clock this morning the thermometer at his place was down to 32, and that a hard white frost was perceptible at that hour in that vicinity. So hard was it that it could be scraped off the boards. We also learn from a gentleman who left Delaware County at an early hour, that frost was visible all along the plank road, and that up to sunrise the atmosphere was quite cold."

Affairs in Boston.

THE DEATH OF CAPT. RYDER—IMMIGRATION, &C.

Boston, Monday, June 6.

Many vessels at the wharves to-day, had their colors at half-mast in respect for the memory of Capt. Ryder, late master of the bark Oak, of the Philadelphia Packet Line.

The ship Neptune arrived to-day from Liverpool, with 319 passengers, and the ship Kate Prince, with 397.

Two seamen of the frigate Minnesota died yesterday at the Hospital; the first, Daniel Farrell, from being stabbed in a fight in North-street; he has a mother living in Baltimore. The second, John McNamara, fell from a third-story window in North-street.

Patrick and Dennis Mullen have been arrested, charged with killing Daniel Farrell, of the Minnesota. Farrell's funeral took place to-day, and was attended by about 300 of his shipmates.

The two hundred and twenty-first annual parade of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company took place, to-day, with the usual ceremonies, Colonel Brimley commanding. Governor Banks and staff were escorted to Chauncey-Place Church, where the anniversary sermon was preached by Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth; the Ancient and Honorable, with their invited guests, then dined at Faneuil Hall. After the dinner, the company proceeded to the Common, where the following officers received their commissions from the Governor: Captain, Gen. Joseph Andrews; First Lieutenant, Major Chas. Amory, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Brig-Gen. E. W. Pierce; Adjutant, Capt. Isaac F. Shepard; Treasurer, Capt. J. G. Rogers.

New-Haven City Election.

New-Haven, Conn., Monday, June 6.

The city election was warmly contested to-day, and resulted in the reelection of the Democratic Mayor by 200 majority. The Republicans carried their Aldermen in the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards, and fifteen Councilmen; the Democrats elected their Aldermen in the Third and Fifth Wards, and nine Councilmen, together with the Collector, Sheriff, Clerk and Treasurer.

Fire in Eaton, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Monday, June 6.

A fire in Eaton, Ohio, on Sunday morning destroyed thirteen buildings, causing a loss of $50,000; insured for $12,000.

New-Orleans City Election.

New-Orleans, Monday, June 6.

The election to-day for Comptroller and Aldermen resulted in the complete success of the American ticket by about 2,000 majority. No serious disturbance occurred.

Return of the President to Washington.

Norfolk, Monday, June 6.

The President left Portsmouth this afternoon in the steamer Adelaide, en route from Raleigh for Washington, via Baltimore. There was an immense crowd at the wharf, and loud cheers greeted the President. He seems in fine health.

The corner-stone of a large Catholic Church was laid yesterday at Portsmouth—Bishop McGill, of Richmond, officiating.

A Suspension in Charleston, S. C.

Augusta, Ga., Monday, June 6.

It is confidently stated here that the house of John Fraser & Co., of Charleston, suspended on Saturday, in consequence of the difficulty of negotiating Sterling Exchange. Their assets are superabundant, and it is believed the suspension will be very temporary.

Norwich City Election.

Norwich, Conn., Monday, June 6.

At the city election here to-day the entire Republican ticket headed by Mayor Prentice was successful by 144 majority. The vote cast was very large.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Savannah, Sunday, June 5.

The United States Mail steamship Alabama, from New-York, arrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock P. M., yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

A Call for it from Europe.—We extract the following from the Atlas of Sunday. Ex-Alderman Herrick writes a pungent paragraph often:

"Bella Bertrou" or "Gayhett."—Col. Hiram Fuller, in his first letter from Paris, to the Express, writes as follows of the hotel at which he is quartered:

"I have been a day and a night in Paris, and I must hasten to mention the experience thereof. The magnificence of the 'Grand Hotel de Louvre,' quite eclipses in the hotel way anything I have ever seen, even in America. I shall not yet attempt to describe it. The word gorgeous is applicable everywhere. The hotel is located in the Rue Rivoli, directly opposite the Louvre, and but a short distance from the Palace of the Tuileries. It was finished four years ago, at a cost of seventeen millions of francs, and is owned by the 'Credit Mobilier.' It combines the American and European system—the table d'hôte and restaurant. The dining hall is copied from the Palace of Versailles, and far surpasses the crystal and gilded splendors of the celebrated 'Crockford's' in London. The rooms are richly and superbly furnished, and the beds the best I ever slept on. I must, however, make one criticism. The Cabinets' have no distinction of sex, and the refinement of Gayhett is an unknown luxury in Paris, as well as in England. With us it belongs to the 'commonest necessities of life.'"

This enthusiastic indorsement of the "luxury" of Gayhett's paper has led to the suspicion that the accomplished author of "Belle Britton" was sent out to Europe as an especial agent to introduce that wonderful American invention into the higher circles of European life. We are assured by our neighbor Gayhett that such is not the fact. Gayhett relies upon the merits of his paper to make its own way into the "Cabinets" of Paris.

[Advertisement.]

NATURE'S ASSISTANT.

The arterial blood makes the body. The body becomes blood again, but venous blood. Now, if these matters which are ready to become venous blood remain longer than nature designed, nature must be assisted.

Brandreth's Pills must be used, which have no action except upon those humors which the body's health requires to be removed. Colds, hoarseness, sore throats, rheumatisms, bilious affections, are all cured by this vegetable physic, which takes away only the bad, but leaves the good blood to strengthen the body. Ye who have headache, or have pain of any kind, will do well to provide a few of these Pills. Four or five, swallowed, would never be repented of. Sold at No. 294 Canal-street; principal office No. 206 Bowery; and by all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

There is no Mistaking this Fact.—There is no mistaking the fact that the garments made and sold by the Delano Life-preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway, are the only preservatives of death by drowning ever offered to the public. They are designed for the young and old of both sexes. The editor of this paper wore one on his recent trip to Europe. Ocean travelers, persons who go to watering places, on yachting excursions, &c., should certainly examine and wear these elegant and life-insuring articles of clothing. They are almost as cheap and as useful as ordinary habiliments, apart from their maritime excellence.

[Advertisement.]

Crook & Duff,
Model Restaurant
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Galleries.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 205 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

Glorious Weather.—You can't enjoy such beautiful weather as we had last week unless your head is cool. In order to effect this, wear a light and seasonable hat; and in order to procure the right sort, go to Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, where you will find a most richeraki assortment of novelties for the season—among others, "The Pride of Youth," for young gentlemen.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—No case of fever and ague, liver complaint, colic, indigestion, bodily weakness, sick headache or sexual difficulty can withstand the curative and, at the same time, invigorating action of these Pills. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Business see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, June 6.

$10,000 Missouri 6s. os.	94¾	5 Am. Ex. Bank	101⅜
5,000 do.	94	27 do.	100
12,000 do.	95	50 do.	100
5,000 do.	95	50 Ocean Bank	96
5,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	80	50 Harlem R. Pref.	30
1,000 Brooklyn City R. 7s.	98	100 Reading R.	47½
1st m. S. F. O. bds.	102½	100 do.	47¾
6,000 Mich. Cen. R. 7s.	98	100 do.	47⅞
1st m. S. F. O. bds.	102½	50 do.	48
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	99¾	50 Panama R.	110
1,000 do.	99	50 do.	110
11,000 L. C. Bdill L. G. R.	17	100 Mich. Cent. R.	66
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M.	100	50 do.	67
20 Bank of New-York	105¾	100 do.	67
60 National Bank	103	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	9¾
5 Bank of State N. Y.	100	100 Mich. S. & N. I. C. S.	21
25 Park Bank	107½	100 do.	20¾
100 Penn. Coal Co.	60	100 do.	20⅝
100 Pac. M. Steam. Co.	70	50 Ill. Central R.	99
100 do.	69¾	50 Cl. Col. & Cin. R.	94½
100 do.	69⅝	100 Gal. & Chicago R.	94½
100 do.	69¾	200 do.	94¾
50 do.	69	200 do.	94¾
1000 N. Y. Central R.	72¾	100 do.	94¾
200 do.	72¾	100 do.	94⅝
200 do.	72¾	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	29¾
50 do.	72¾	100 do.	29¾
100 do.	72¾	100 do.	29¾
100 do.	72¾	100 do.	29¾
100 do.	72¾	100 Cin. & R. I. R.	26¾
100 do.	72¾	100 do.	26¾
100 do.	72¾	200 do.	26¾
100 do.	72¾	50 do.	26¾
100 do.	72¾	100 do.	26¾
100 do.	72¾	100 do.	26¾
100 do.	72¾	100 do.	26¾
200 do.	72¾	50 do.	26¾
100 do.	72¾	100 do.	26¾
100 do.	72¾	100 Pacific M. S. Co.	70
100 do.	72¾	50 do.	69¾
100 do.	72¾	50 do.	69¾
100 do.	72¾	100 Rensselaer & Saratoga R.	97
100 do.	72¾	100 Michigan Cent. R.	67
100 do.	72¾	100 do.	67
100 do.	72¾	100 do.	67
100 do.	72¾	100 do